

The  
City of London



1884



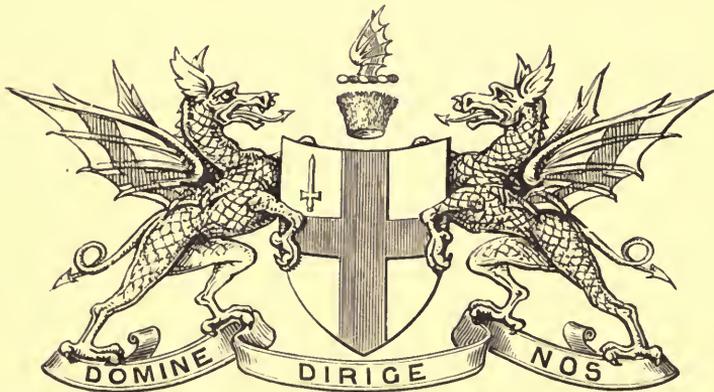
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10<sup>8</sup>.

The  
City of London.

“STRIKE, BUT HEAR.”



1884.

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## P R E F A C E .

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FROM the speeches and threats of its enemies it would appear that this year 1884 is destined to see their attack delivered against the existence of the oldest institution remaining in this country next to the Throne itself, the Corporation of London. This attack comes under the very specious disguise of "extending the roof of the Guildhall over all London," which means the entire abolition of existing institutions in the city, the destruction of its traditions, and sweeping the entire body away with all its history and prestige. In its place is to be substituted one body, representing four millions of people, whose members will have no aptitude for, because no experience in, municipal life; and who, if they sit for eight hours every day, including Sundays, and allow themselves no holidays, will be unable to grapple with and keep up to the work of ruling over and providing for the wants of such a vast area, as is proposed to be included in their jurisdiction. The Corporation of London has long

ago been of opinion, that the government of the metropolis might be improved by the grant of municipal institutions to the various Parliamentary boroughs into which the metropolis is divided ; and that some, if not all of them, might be united with the City of London in the exercise of authority and power in matters of common interest, such as the gas and water supply and the main sewerage. This is said with the reservation of "some, if not all," because it is obvious that, although an Act of Parliament might, for example, call "Woolwich" the City of London, no one could ever regard it as such. It will be said that the Corporation has never taken any steps to give effect to its opinions, and for the excellent reason that the proper persons to ask for municipal institutions, if they are dissatisfied with existing arrangements, are those who will be affected by them. The great parishes of Marylebone and Lambeth, for instance, might well resent an attempt by the City of London to ask for a municipality for either of them, when the existing law authorises the inhabitants of either of those places, to make such an application, if they desire it, to the Privy Council.

There is no intention to discuss this question further here, the present object being to set forth

a concise statement of the antiquity of the Corporation, of the good deeds that have marked its history, and the testimony of eminent public men to its honourable career, and the unsullied integrity of its members, a testimony of such weight that the slanders of its maligners, who never even by accident appear to stray into the paths of Truth, will cease to be regarded, even by those prone to think evil of institutions because they are old.\*

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\* A very striking example of this appears in a journal, which in satire calls itself "Truth." In its issue for 3rd January, 1884, appears this paragraph;— "The Corporation of the City is showing the cloven foot again in a very reckless way. They protested last year that they were not promoting or supporting the High Beech Railway, in Epping Forest, from any selfish motive. Happily, the Bill was thrown out, notwithstanding their protestations. Now, however, they have made public their real reasons, by giving out that they are going to build a monster hotel there, like that which has converted the Chingford part of Epping Forest into a Cockney bar-room. In fact, to put a few pounds into the pockets of the civic land-jobbers and lawyers, and parasites generally, the Corporation seem prepared to destroy the charms of the bit of country they made such a fuss about saving with other people's money. *Sic itur ad astra!*"

Will it be believed that the *facts* are, that the Corporation, having years ago out of the proceeds of the sale of other freehold property, purchased an old public-house at High Beech, with six acres of land attached to it, which is quite unsuited now to the public wants, have advertised it to be let for rebuilding as an hotel on a building lease. They have not cut off the six acres to let them for building purposes; but all is to go with the hotel as it did with the public-house. How this is to benefit "civic land jobbers, lawyers, and parasites generally," or to be "showing the cloven foot," the elegant and truthful writer must explain.



# ANTIQUITY AND EARLY IMPORTANCE

OF THE

## City of London.

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WHEN the Roman general Suetonius, called from his expedition against the Druids of Mona, hastened to suppress the revolt of the Iceni under the enraged Boadicea, as he approached towards Camulodunum (Colchester), at that time the head-quarters of the Roman power in Britain, he found the whole country in arms and in possession of the insurgents. Nevertheless, says Tacitus (Tacit. Annal. lib. 14), "he marched through the midst of the enemy to Londinium (London), which was not yet honoured with the name of a colony, but considerable from the resort of merchants, and from its trade:" this was about A.D. 60. Ptolemy, the famous geographer, who wrote *cir.* A.D. 120, mentions Londinium. That Roman London was a great military and commercial centre is shown by the Watling Street and other Roman roads converging to it from all directions; in the Itinerary of Antoninus the routes seem to be regulated and arranged in reference to Londinium, either as a starting point or as a terminus.

The extent of the Roman Londinium may be in-

ferred from the bastion of the Roman Wall discovered in 1881, on the site of Leadenhall Market; from numerous sculptured architectural fragments, and the statue of the Roman warrior also recently found in other bastions of London Wall, in the neighbourhood of Bishopsgate; and from the Roman hexagonal column discovered at Ludgate, in 1806, relics of all of which may be seen in the Corporation Museum, at Guildhall. The Borough of Southwark stands upon ground covering the floors of Roman houses, and the pavings of Roman streets (for details of these discoveries in Southwark, see papers in vols. xxv., xxvi. and xxix. of the *Archæologia*). The earlier and more circumscribed Londinium appears to have yielded to a more enlarged Romano-British City, which is yet capable of being traced; the course of the Roman Wall on the eastern, northern, and western sides of London being determined from the position of the gates, Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Aldersgate, and Ludgate.

Whenever excavations are made within the limits of the City of London, the workmen come to the Roman floors at a depth of from twelve to eighteen or twenty feet under the present level. The wealth and magnificence of London in the time of the Romans is attested by the superior tessellated pavement discovered in Leadenhall Street, in December, 1803<sup>\*</sup>; and also by the pavement found under the south-west angle of the Bank of England, in 1805; and by those of the villas situated between Threadneedle Street and Corn-

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\* Portions of this Roman pavement are preserved in the British Museum.

hill; but, above all, by the grand tessellated pavement dug up in Bucklersbury, and now preserved in the Guildhall Museum. A statue in bronze of Hadrian, of heroic size, was one of the public ornaments of Londinium (see *Illustrations of Roman London*, by Charles Roach Smith).<sup>\*</sup> Valuable evidences of the state of the population, of the arts, the industry, and the manners and customs of Roman London are also afforded by inscriptions, sepulchral and otherwise, sarcophagi, altars, wall-painting, statuettes in bronze and clay (notably that bronze figure of an archer found in Queen Street, Cheapside, in July, 1842); as well as from the pottery of every kind, "Samian," "Durobrivæn," and "Upchurch"; pateræ, lamps, tiles, glass, elegant fibulæ, and other personal ornaments in bronze and bone—one of the most interesting of the toilette implements of the inhabitants of Londinium is a bronze strigil or bath-scraper, found on the site of the New Royal Exchange, and now in the Guildhall Museum;—sandals, styli, knives, scissors, stateræ or steel-yards, used with sliding weights, hand-mills, etc., etc.; numerous examples of all of which, from time to time, have been dug up in every part of London, and may now be seen both in the National and Guildhall collections.

The name *Londinium* does not appear on any British coins†; but coins of Carausius (A.D. 287—293) bear as Mint marks the letters M.L. for *Moneta*

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\* The head of the colossal statue referred to may also be seen in the Anglo-Roman Room at the British Museum. Publius Ælius Hadrianus, Emperor of Rome, A.D. 117—138, visited Britain about A.D. 120.

† "The Coins of the Ancient Britons," John Evans.

*Londinii*; whilst thousands of coins of the Romans of a still earlier date have, from time to time, been dug up in London; as, for instance, that second brass coin of the Emperor Claudius (A.D. 41—54), found in a stone cinerary urn, in 1881, at Warwick Square, Newgate Street; specially interesting as indicating a very early Romano-British pagan interment.\*

The Mint, established at Londinium in the reign of Constantine, is of itself a decisive proof of the early importance of London.

Numismatists are agreed in interpreting the letters LON. and ML. found on many Roman coins to signify *Londinium*, and *Moneta Londinensis*, the place at which these were minted. The letters PRB. LON, or PPBR. LON, stamped on various Roman tiles dug up in London, is interpreted as the abbreviation for *proprætor Britannia Londinii*, the Proprætor of Britain at Londinium; thus showing that Roman London was the seat of government of the province.

Richard of Cirencester states that there were in Britain two municipal towns (*municipia*), Verulamium (St. Albans), and Eburacum (York), and nine *coloniæ*, of which Londinium was one. In earlier times the *coloniæ* were the cities out of Italy, which possessed in the most perfect degree the rights of Roman citizens, but at a later period the *municipia* and *coloniæ* appear to have been nearly identical with each other.

According to Venerable Bede, the Metropolitan City of London in the year of our Lord 604 became the

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\* Also in British Museum.

seat of a bishopric, and was "the mart of many nations resorting to it by sea and land." (*Hist. Eccl.* B. II. c. 3.) This corroborative testimony to the early importance of London acquires additional value when it is remembered, that it must have been written previously to A.D. 735, the year in which Bede died. Referring to the introduction of Christianity to the Anglo-Saxons at the close of the sixth and commencement of the seventh century, Sir Francis Palgrave<sup>o</sup> observes:—"Sebert, the King of the East Saxons, was the nephew of Ethelbert, being son of his sister Ricola, and the Christian missionaries, therefore, obtained an easy access into his dominions. London was still noted for its opulence; its fame was diffused far and wide; and the city was the resort of merchants from all parts of the world; I say, *still*, because it had been equally pre-eminent in the Roman times. And the great confusion consequent upon the Saxon conquest had scarcely injured the prosperity of London, which has continued increasing from the time of the Romans till the present day. . . . . Another great church was built by Sebert, in the City of London, upon the ruins of the heathen temple of Diana. This church is now St. Paul's Cathedral; and Mellitus being appointed the first Bishop by Ethelbert and Sebert, the succession has continued to the present day."

As a walled city, London has outlived the anarchy which succeeded the departure of the Romans from this island, as it has also survived the wars and vicissitudes

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\* "History of the Anglo-Saxons."

of the Heptarchy ; and the subsequent inroads of the Danes. King Alfred appointed an Alderman over all London. (*Seld. Tit. Hon.* p. 650.)

“Ethelstan,” says Mr. Wright, “was one of the most powerful of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs of England ; yet under his reign, soon after the year 900, we find ‘the bishop and reeves, who belong to London,’ making, in the name of the citizens, laws, which were confirmed by the King (because they had reference to the whole kingdom), and are preserved in the Anglo-Saxon code. These laws prove that the body corporate of the City of London exercised an independent jurisdiction in matters which concerned themselves far beyond the limits of their own territory, and the necessity of making this power known throughout the kingdom was the cause that their laws on this subject were entered among the public laws of the land, which circumstance has led to their preservation, while every document relating to the internal government of the city at this early period has perished. . . . This also explains to us why, at a very early period after the Norman Conquest, the privileges of the City of London are excepted and protected in charters given to corporate towns in far distant parts of the kingdom.”\* We know from the laws of Athelstan that a frith-gild existed in London in his days, and from a Charter of Henry I. that there was a ‘cnihten-gild,’ or confraternity of citizens which had possessed its own lands with

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\* “The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon,” pp. 449-450.

*sac* and *soc*, and other customs in the days of King Edward the Confessor.

After William Duke of Normandy had slain Harold on the field of Hastings, the politic conqueror deemed it prudent to enter into negotiations with the burgesses of London, the result of which was, the Charter now in the possession of the Corporation. "London stood first among English towns, and the privileges which its citizens won became precedents for the burghers of meaner boroughs. Even at the Conquest its power and wealth secured it a full recognition of all its ancient privileges from the Conqueror." "The privileges of London were recognised by a Royal Writ, which still remains, the most venerable of its muniments, among the City's archives."\*

King John granted to the *barones* of the City of London the right of annually electing the Mayor. The municipal franchises of the City of London were guaranteed by the thirteenth Article of *Magna Charta*; as one of the twenty-five barons chosen to execute the said Charter appears the Mayor of London.

"London, amidst all changes within and without, has always preserved more or less of her ancient character as a free city. Paris was merely a military bulwark, the dwelling-place of a ducal or royal sovereign; London, no less important as a military post, had also a greatness which rested on a surer

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\* "History of the English People," by John Richard Green, M.A., 1881. Vol. I., pp. 116 and 212.

foundation. London, like a few other great cities, is one of the ties which connect our Teutonic England with the Celtic and Roman Britain of earlier times. Her British name still remains unchanged by the Teutonic conquerors. Before our first introduction to London as an English city she had cast away her Roman and imperial title; she was no longer *Augusta*; she had again assumed her ancient name, and through all changes she had adhered to her ancient character. The commercial fame of London dates from the early days of Roman dominion. The English Conquest may have caused a temporary interruption, but it was only temporary. As early as the days of Æthelberht the commerce of London was again renowned. Ælfred had rescued the city from the Dane; he had built a citadel for her defence, the germ of that Tower which was to be first the dwelling-place of kings, and then the scene of the martyrdom of their victims. Among the laws of Æthelstan none are more remarkable than those which deal with the internal affairs of London, and with the regulation of her earliest commercial corporations. During the reign of Æthelred the merchant city was again the object of special and favourable legislation.”\*

In his brief sketch of municipal history, Professor Stubbs has remarked that—“London claims the first place in any such investigation, as the greatest municipality, as the model on which, by their charters

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\* “The History of the Norman Conquest of England,” etc., by Edward A. Freeman, M.A., 1867.

of liberties, the other large towns of the country were allowed or charged to adjust their usages. . . . . The growth of municipal institutions in the other towns follows, at long distances and in very unequal stages, the growth of London." Again :—"The highest development of corporate authority had in some few instances been reached a century before the Charter of Incorporation was invented, in the privileges bestowed on some of the large towns when they were constituted counties, with sheriffs and a shire jurisdiction of their own. This promotion, if it may be so called, involved a more complete emancipation than had been hitherto usual, from the intrusion of the sheriff of the county ; the mayor of the privileged town was constituted royal escheator in his place, and his functions as receiver and executor of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly-constituted shire ; a local franchise, a hundred or wapentake, was likewise attached to the new jurisdiction, in somewhat the same way as the County of Middlesex was attached to the Corporation of London. After London, to which it belonged by the Charter of Henry I., the first town to which this honour was granted was Bristol, which Edward III., in 1373, made a county with an elective sheriff. In 1396 Richard II. conferred the same dignity on York, constituting the Mayor the King's escheator, instituting two sheriffs in the place of the three primitive bailiffs, and placing them in direct communication with the Royal Exchequer. Newcastle-on-Tyne was similarly promoted in 1400,

Norwich in 1403, Lincoln in 1409, Hull in 1440, Southampton in 1448, Nottingham in 1449, Coventry in 1451, and Canterbury in 1461. At later periods Chester, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Worcester, and Poole were added to the number of 'counties corporate.' ”\*

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\* “The Constitutional History of England ; its Origin and Development,” by William Stubbs, D.D., etc., London, 1880. Vol. III., pp. 613, 623, and 634-5.

## THE CITY CHARTERS.

The first of the City Charters was granted by William the Conqueror very soon after his accession. It runs according to the Saxon dialect, and the literal translation is as follows :—

“ William the (Conqueror or) King greets William the Bishop and Godfrey the Portreve, and all the Burghers within London, French (that is Norman) and English, friendly. And I make known to you that I will, that ye be lawworthy (*viz.* as freemen have the free benefit of the law), as ye were in the days of King Edward (the Confessor). And, I will, that every child be his father’s heir after his father’s days. And I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God keep you.” This Charter is copied into *Liber Albus*, and is recognized in the Inspeximus Charter of Charles II.

A clause in Magna Charta expressly stipulates that “ the City of London shall have all its ancient liberties and free customs as well by land as by water.”

“ Be it enacted, that the Mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the City of London shall for ever hereafter remain, continue and be, a body corporate and politic, and shall enjoy all their rights, gifts, charters, grants, liberties, privileges, franchises, customs,” etc. *Stat. 2nd William and Mary, sess. 1, cap. 8.*

“ To treat of the great and notable franchises, liberties, and customs of the City of London, would require a whole volume of itself.”—*Coke’s 4th Inst.*

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\* \* \* See also Appendix (A).

## INTERNAL CIVIC POLITY, Etc.

“Of the internal civic polity (of the City of London), he conceived, that it not only presented an epitome of the original Saxon system of free government in this country, but embodying with the most complete and beneficial practical effect the principles of self-government, it exemplified in the composition of its deliberative and executive assemblies, in the free election of all its magistrates, in the minute subdivisions of delegated authority, in the extent and quality of the elective franchise,—the best as well as the purest model of a free representing and representative community which can exist under a limited monarchy. Of the law, as administered in the City Courts, his experience in them induced him to think that it evinced a simple and effectual medium, through which, amidst a vast and concentrated population of traders, cheap, prompt, and pure justice was afforded to suitors, valuable in proportion to the accumulated intricacy and expense in other departments of the English law. Considerable intercourse with the citizens of all classes has served to confirm these sentiments.”

Preface to “*Commentaries on the History, Constitution and Chartered Franchises of the City of London*,” by George Norton, formerly one of the Common Pleaders of the City of London.

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“It must be stated to their glory that, if we begin with their defence against the Danes, in the tenth century, the Citizens of London have been, through at least nine centuries, the constant, powerful, and unflinching—perhaps, sometimes, turbulent—champions of the liberties of Englishmen.”—*T. Wright, M.A.*

## THE GUILDHALL.

There are few structures within the City of London of equal antiquity with the Guildhall, and fewer still possessing such interesting historical associations. There seems little room for doubt that London had its Guildhall in the remote times of Edward the Confessor. The original building stood westward of the present Guildhall, and abutted on Aldermanbury. The erection of the present spacious hall was begun in the year 1411, but was not finished for many years afterwards. The celebrated Richard Whittington, through his executors, was a considerable benefactor to the work. The original roof was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666, and replaced by a plain flat ceiling; this was removed, and the present open oak roof substituted, as well as the entire building restored in 1864.

“Some of the most striking events connected with the history of the present Guildhall are :—

1483.—The attempt of Richard III. (through the Duke of Buckingham), to beguile the assembled citizens into an approval of his usurpation of the regal dignity.

1547.—The trial of the Earl of Surrey, when this accomplished nobleman, to gratify the malice of Henry VIII., was convicted of high treason.

1553.—The trial and condemnation of the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey and her husband.

1554.—The trial of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton on a charge of being implicated in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion against Queen Mary ; a trial remarkable for the exhibition of intellectual power, and for the courage which the jury displayed in returning a verdict in opposition to the despotic wishes of the Court, though at the expense of imprisonment and fines.

1642.—Charles I. attended at a Common Council, and claimed their assistance in apprehending Hampden and the four other members of the House of Commons, whose patriotic opposition to the King's measures had led him to denounce them as guilty of high treason, and who had taken shelter in the city to avoid arrest.

During the Civil War and the time of the Commonwealth, it became the arena of many an important incident connected with the political events of the times ; and at a later period, when the Government of James II. had become so intolerable that he was forced to abdicate, Guildhall was the spot where the Lords of Parliament assembled and agreed on a declaration in favour of the assumption of regal authority by the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III.

Not only has Guildhall been the place where the citizens for ages have been accustomed to assemble

to transact municipal business, and also freely to discuss public grievances, but here have been considered and suggested remedies for great social evils, and here have been promoted the general interests of humanity and philanthropy.

Guildhall has been famous also for the many sumptuous entertainments given in it to royalty and other personages of distinction at various times, apart from the annual festivity which marks the entrance into office of each Lord Mayor.



*Opinions of Eminent Persons respecting*  
**The City of London.**

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*Swearing in the* LORD MAYOR (Alderman Salomons)  
*before the* BARONS *of the* Exchequer.—9th  
Nov., 1855.

1855.

“ The Barons having taken their seats on the bench in their full robes—

“ The RECORDER, addressing them, said, that in pursuance of the duties attached to the office he had the honour to hold, and in maintenance of an ancient right, he had the honour to appear in that Court upon that occasion for the purpose of presenting to their Lordships, the Barons of Her Majesty’s Exchequer, the gentleman who had been selected by the citizens of London, in the exercise of their prerogative, to fill the chief seat of authority for the ensuing year—he had the honour to introduce to their Lordships, Mr. David Salomons, who had been elected by his fellow-citizens to fill the high office of Lord Mayor. On former occasions it had been one of his duties to give utterance to the expression of his confidence in the excellence of the selection which had been made by the Citizens of London in the gentleman who had preceded the Lord Mayor in that high office, but upon the present occasion the circumstances concerning that choice were of a nature so novel and so important that he felt it a portion of his duty to express his opinion that the day upon which the present Lord Mayor was elected would form a memorable day not only in the annals of the City of London but in the

history of religious freedom. It was well known that the present Lord Mayor was a member of the Jewish persuasion, the members of which had for many ages been scattered throughout the earth, had been a proscribed people, and had been the marked objects for bitter oppression and cruel persecution ; but of later times that oppression and that persecution had very considerably diminished, even if it had not been totally abandoned by most nations. In their own country, however, there had been no disposition to interfere with persons of the Jewish persuasion in the exercise of their commercial pursuits, and gradually and by degrees such had been the effect of civilization that almost every shackle which had formerly oppressed that people had been removed. The family of Mr. Alderman Salomons had for upwards of a century been connected with the City of London as merchants, as underwriters, and in the general commerce of the country ; while the Alderman himself had been distinguished as a patron of genius in every form in which it had appeared, and his conduct had been marked by energetic and successful efforts in the promotion of education and civilization. And he might here be permitted to add, that Mr. Salomons had been equally celebrated for the large charitable contributions by which he had endeared himself to his fellow-citizens. It was not alone by this election that Mr. Salomons would be hailed by the members of his community as their champion, but it would be borne in remembrance that he had successfully vindicated their right to hold municipal offices. In

the year 1831 Lord Denman, whose name could not be mentioned under that roof but with the strongest feelings of respect and veneration, who was then the Common Serjeant, had advised the Corporation of the City of London that they could admit Jews to certain municipal offices by administering to them such an oath as would be binding on their conscience. In the year 1835 Mr. Salomons, having distinguished himself for his charitable contributions and his benevolent efforts in the City, was chosen one of the Sheriffs for London and Middlesex ; and in order to remove any doubt as to whether, being of the Jewish persuasion, he was competent to fill the office, a special Act of Parliament was brought in and passed by both Houses, and accordingly, on the 29th of September of that year, Mr. Salomons assumed the duties of Sheriff. In the course of the same year Mr. Salomons was elected Alderman of the Ward of Aldgate, but at that time there were certain oaths and a declaration required to be taken by the holder of that office, which Mr. Salomons, with his religious feelings, was unable to subscribe to, and the result had been that the Court of Aldermen had found themselves conscientiously compelled to appeal to the law on the subject. Accordingly, proceedings were taken in the Court of Queen's Bench, when a decision was arrived at in his favour ; but on an appeal from that decision to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, that Court held that the taking of the oath and declaration, which was required by the Act of George IV., could not be evaded. Some time after this Mr. Salomons was

elected to the office of High-Sheriff of the County of Kent, and in that case it was held that it was not necessary for him to subscribe to the declaration to which he objected. That office Mr. Salomons had filled to the fullest satisfaction of all parties. In the year 1844 Mr. Salomons was again elected an Alderman of the City of London, but the law remaining the same as at his former election to that office he was again rejected by the Court of Aldermen. About this time a noble and learned lord (Lyndhurst) brought in a Bill, the effect of which was to enable persons of the Jewish persuasion to accept and hold municipal offices, one result of which was that Mr. Salomons was again elected an Alderman in the year 1847. Mr. Alderman Salomons, being deeply impressed with a feeling of gratitude for this peaceful triumph of the cause of civilization and education, manifested his gratitude by the establishment of a perpetual scholarship of £50 a year in the City of London School. Having been appointed an Alderman in 1847, Mr. Salomons thought it right to perfect himself as far as possible in the duties which would devolve upon a magistrate, and became a member of that profession of which he himself was proud, and of which their Lordships were such distinguished ornaments. In the year 1850 he was elected as one of the representatives for the borough of Greenwich ; as their Lordships were probably aware, the right of the Alderman to sit without taking certain oaths had become the matter of legal proceedings, which were still pending. The

citizens of London, however, rejoiced that whatever difficulties might exist in respect of the law as to Mr. Alderman Salomons taking his seat in the House of Commons, yet that there was nothing to prevent their electing him to fill the high office of chief magistrate of their city. There was an important year before them ; the year which had just passed had also been one of marked importance, and it might be that the ensuing year might be distinguished by the crowning of their triumphs and a happy peace. He had given an outline of the history of the present Lord Mayor, and it was upon the grounds which he had stated that the citizens of London had chosen him as their chief magistrate. He doubted not that at the termination of his year of office the Lord Mayor would be greeted with the same expression of esteem, respect, and satisfaction which had greeted him at the conclusion of his shrievalty. Sir Francis Graham Moon, who now retired from the office of chief magistrate, had discharged its functions in a manner which had not only redounded to his own credit, but had shed lustre over the body of which he was a member. Sir Francis Moon had had the good fortune to fill that office in a year which had been distinguished by the visit of those illustrious persons, the Emperor and Empress of the French. He had also the unusual gratification of entertaining as his guests the Prefect of Paris and a numerous deputation from the municipal body of that city. He, with other members of the Corporation, had subsequently paid a visit to Paris, and one result would be to cement the growing attachment between the

people of the two countries, and thus show to the world at large that the people of these countries were but as one community. Sir Francis Moon, at the termination of his year of office, retired into comparative private life with the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens."

Lord Chief  
Baron  
Pollock.

"The CHIEF BARON said he had to congratulate the Lord Mayor, on being presented in that Court, as having been chosen by his fellow-citizens to fill the highest position in the greatest commercial city the world had ever beheld. The election of the Lord Mayor was marked by a variety of circumstances which had become part of the history of the country. It was gratifying to find that the tone of religion had so moderated, that owing to his conduct his fellow-citizens had deemed him worthy of presentation to Her Majesty, as qualified to fill the highest municipal office which they could confer upon him. The Lord Mayor had also been deemed worthy of being appointed a magistrate, not only of the City of London, but of two counties. It was gratifying, furthermore, to compare the toleration of the present day with the state of things as they had existed in this country very little more than a century since. When, in the year 1753, a bill was passed by the Legislature to enable persons of the Jewish persuasion to become naturalized without taking a part in the ceremony in which they could not join without profanation, it gave rise to so much public clamour and public disturbance during that year, that one of the first measures introduced into Parliament during the ensuing session

was an act to repeal that act, not on the ground that there was any apprehension of danger arising to the Christian religion itself, but because it produced so much public disturbance and clamour that the peace of the country was endangered, and the effect, in all probability, would have been to drive out of the country all persons who professed Jewish opinions. The Lord Mayor appeared in that Court upon the present occasion to assert the right of the citizens of London to elect their own chief officer, and to claim for the citizens all those privileges and immunities which they had enjoyed from ancient times," . . . . . etc. See Appendix A.

At the Banquet which followed that evening at the Guildhall, the LORD MAYOR on proposing as a toast "The House of Lords," observed "that many members of the peerage traced their descent from Lord Mayors of the City of London."

On the same occasion, LORD JOHN RUSSELL, when returning thanks for "The House of Commons," expressed his gratification at seeing Mr. Alderman Salomons in the position of Lord Mayor, because he regarded his attainment of that office as a triumph of the cause of civil and religious liberty, of which he (Lord J. Russell) had always been an ardent supporter.

*See "The Times" of Nov. 10th, 1855.*

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"The chief magistrate, in the person of the Lord Mayor, always resided in the City." 1856.

*See Speech of Mr. Abraham in Court of Common Council reported in "The Times" of Nov. 7th, 1856.*

“LORD MAYOR’S DAY, Nov. 10th. (Monday), 1856. At the Guildhall Banquet which took place on that evening, LORD PALMERSTON, replying to the toast of “the health of Lord Palmerston and Her Majesty’s Ministers,” among other observations remarked:—

Viscount  
Palmerston.

“I can assure you that the goodwill—I trust I may say the approbation—of our fellow-countrymen must always be the greatest encouragement and reward of those who are charged with the conduct of public affairs. (Cheers). The different classes in this country are all deeply occupied with their own avocations, and it is not often that they have the opportunity of meeting at such festive boards as that around which we are assembled; and on that account, speaking for my colleagues, I may say that we peculiarly prize the opportunity afforded us of receiving in this magnificent hall the splendid hospitality of this great city, and of here cementing acquaintances—I trust I am not saying too much if I call them friendships—which may not only conduce to our personal comfort and gratification, but which must have a useful tendency to facilitate the intercourse of politicians and commercial men in various transactions connected with the business of the country. (Cheers). . . . . I can only express my fervent wish that this great city, which is, I may say, the centre of the commercial wealth and enterprize of the world, which regulates the commercial affairs of almost every country on the face of the earth, may continue for the future to flourish as it has done in the past; that it may continue to be the heart—for so it may be termed—of

this great country, and that it may not only contribute to the wealth and prosperity of England, but that it may tend to promote the blessings of peace and civilization in every country of the habitable globe. (Cheers). I again beg to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, in the name of my colleagues, and for myself, for the honour you have done us, and to assure you that nothing can give us greater pleasure and satisfaction than to have opportunities like the present of being received at the festive board of the Corporation of this great city." (Loud cheers).

*Extract from "The Times" of 11th Nov. 1856.*

"Yesterday, Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, the Lord Mayor elect, attended by the chief officers of the Corporation, waited upon the Lord Chancellor at his Lordship's private residence, for the purpose of receiving Her Majesty's approval of the late mayoralty election." . . . . .

1857.

"The RECORDER, addressing the Lord Chaucellor, said—My Lord, I have the honour to present to your Lordship, Sir Robert Walter Carden, one of the Aldermen of the City of London, and Member of Parliament for the City of Gloucester, who has been elected by the Livery to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. In electing Sir Robert Carden to that office the Livery have not been unmindful of their duty in selecting for the approbation of Her Majesty one whom they had good reason to believe was well qualified to discharge the duties of his high office. Sir Robert Carden has now for about forty

years carried on an extensive business in the city as a stockbroker, in which great confidence is necessarily reposed in him ; he has in the course of those forty years won for himself the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. It was natural that one who, in the conduct of his own affairs, had shown intelligence, judgment, and integrity should be desired as one who should take a part in the internal government of the city, and accordingly, on a vacancy occurring in the year 1849, Sir Robert Carden was elected Alderman for the Ward of Dowgate ; in the following year he was elected by the Livery at large to fill the office of Sheriff. It was his good fortune that during his year of office Her Majesty was graciously pleased to honour the citizens of London by her presence at an entertainment at Guildhall. He then received at Her Majesty's hands the honour of knighthood. Since that time he has been an active magistrate of the city, and he has shown in the discharge of his duties firmness of purpose, and sympathy for those who were brought before him. The Livery now, seeing the way in which he has conducted himself in the various offices he has filled, have elected him to be their chief magistrate for the year ensuing, and they humbly express, through me, their hope that the choice they have made may receive the sanction of Her Most Gracious Majesty."

Lord  
Chancellor  
Cranworth

"The LORD CHANCELLOR. — Sir Robert Walter Carden, it is my duty to signify Her Majesty's entire approbation of the choice of the citizens of London in

selecting you as their chief magistrate. The learned Recorder has truly observed that having been for many years engaged, and successfully engaged, in commercial pursuits which necessarily require great confidence on the part of those whose business you have transacted, you have afforded the fittest earnest of your ability to discharge the high duties which the choice of the citizens has now imposed on you. I, Sir Robert Carden, only express my entire confidence that in the coming year, during the period in which you will discharge the high functions of chief Magistrate of the City, you will evince firmness, justice, and impartiality, and prove that the selection which your fellow-citizens have made has fallen upon not an unworthy member of society. I have only to congratulate you upon the high distinction which your fellow-citizens have conferred upon you, and wish you health and prosperity during your year of office."

*Extracted from "The Times" of November 3rd, 1857.*

LORD MAYOR'S DAY : Swearing-in of the new Lord Mayor. Lord Chief  
Baron  
Pollock.

Speech of the LORD CHIEF BARON.—“My Lord Mayor, I have to congratulate you on being raised to the highest honour which it is in the power of your fellow-citizens to confer, and on your being raised to be the head of *the most ancient Corporation of this Kingdom, which is an epitome in many parts of our ancient constitution, existing as it does as a monument of the free spirit of this country, and recording those*

*struggles for liberty in which she has been so often engaged. I am glad to see that this ceremonial is preserved to keep us in mind of those struggles and of that constitution, in the maintenance of which the City of London has so often contributed.* In modern times the duties of the office which you, my Lord Mayor, have been called upon to fill are not so arduous as in former days, but on the present occasion, alluded to by the learned Recorder, though much has been done by your predecessor, much still remains to be done. After the eloquent speech with which the learned Recorder has introduced your Lordship to this Court we have to congratulate the citizens of London, after the loss they sustained in their late Recorder, on his acceptance of that important office, and I believe I express the sentiments of my brethren when I say with what pleasure we to-day see the learned Recorder, who is well known to us, and who represents in his profession that father whom we all love, esteem, and respect. My Lord Mayor, with the experience you have had of the commerce of London, with the proofs which your success has furnished of your vigour, your talent for business, and your integrity, I can well believe that you will fulfil all the duties of your office in the manner anticipated by the learned Recorder. No doubt you will ever maintain the dignity, and assert the privileges of the citizens of London. In the discharge of those duties you will have an excellent example in the manner in which they have been performed by your most worthy predecessor. He may have found how difficult were

the duties imposed upon him, but he has also learned how easy it is by zeal and devotion to the performance of those duties to win the good opinion of all classes. Of your able performance of the same duties I entertain no doubt, not forgetting, my Lord Mayor, that hospitality for which the City of London is so famous. My Lord Mayor, I must congratulate you on retiring from your official duties, and I must say that in all my experience it does not occur to me that there is any person who has filled that office more largely and more universally to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, and if I were to be called upon to point out why this is so, I would say it was from the cordial, the hearty, the devoted manner which the late Lord Mayor brought to the business of his office. It was obvious his soul was in it—that his object was to do it with zeal, cheerfulness, and cordiality. To no person, my Lord Mayor, than yourself can be more properly addressed the consolation that you retire after your year of office with the good feeling of every person, and bear with you the blessings of thousands, if not of hundreds of thousands, who have been benefited by those subscriptions which you so nobly inaugurated. I trust you may long live to enjoy the good opinion of your fellow-citizens, and that on retiring into private life you may long possess the cordial sympathies and hearty good wishes of every person who knows you.”\*

*Extracted from "The Times" of November 10th, 1857.*

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\* This portion of the Lord Chief Baron's speech refers to Alderman Finnis.

1858.

“LORD MAYOR’S DAY. . . . . Yesterday morning Alderman David Williams Wire, the Lord Mayor of London for 1858-9, was conducted with high ceremonial to the Court of Exchequer, for the purpose of being presented to the learned Barons sitting in that Court, and to take the oaths which are customarily administered to the chief magistrate of the City of London on the 9th of November.”

“The RECORDER said he begged to introduce to the learned Barons the worthy Alderman who had been elected by his fellow-citizens Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, and who, since his election, had received the gracious approval of Her Majesty. His Lordship was connected with the Law, and it was forty years since he entered that profession, and he was now at the head of the firm with which he originally served his articles. The knowledge which in this long practice he had acquired eminently qualified him for the important duties of his new office. . . . . He (Alderman Wire) had been the energetic advocate of principles in which he conscientiously believed at a time when they were held by a small minority, and had brought his great intelligence to bear upon the local government of the city,” etc.

Lord Chief  
Baron  
Pollock.

“The LORD CHIEF BARON said he had to congratulate the Lord Mayor on receiving at the hands of his fellow-citizens the highest honour they had to bestow. As a member of the profession of the Law, he made his congratulations with peculiar pleasure. He recollected several other members of the profession who

had been placed in the same high position, but he remembered no one who was more entitled to the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens than the present chief magistrate. Educated at a University which had sent forth many distinguished members, he (the Chief Baron) had had the present Lord Mayor under his notice, not merely since he had filled his present office, but many years before that, as a member of a profession common to them both, and he was glad to see him in the situation he now filled, it being, as he thought, an honour worthily conferred upon a member of a profession in which the public were in the habit of placing the highest confidence, and whose members, generally speaking, abundantly deserved it. The Lord Mayor was called upon as the chief magistrate of the City of London to claim the exercise of its privileges, to require the fulfilment of all that was due to the city, to vindicate its rights, and to exercise the authority of his high station. He entertained no doubt, as had been stated by the Recorder, that he would do honour to the profession in the discharge of the duties of the mayoralty. The ceremony of that day was not a mere idle one ; on the contrary, it was an important circumstance in the history of the Corporation of London. London was there represented by its chief magistrate and other officers, who came there according to the ancient rights of the city, in order that those rights and privileges might be allowed and respected. And remembering the position which the City of London filled as representing the ancient establishment of this country in respect to

its government, he could not help seeing that by its chief magistrate, its aldermen, its sheriffs, its common councilmen, and other officers, the ceremony of that day represented substantially all that belonged to the British Constitution," etc.

The Right  
Hon. the Earl  
of Derby

At the grand Banquet which took place on that evening, at the Guildhall. . . . . The EARL OF DERBY, in rising to acknowledge the toast, "The Health of Her Majesty's Ministers," said,—“My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, while I feel it to be a high privilege to have the honour of an invitation to attend an assembly of this nature, I hold it to be not less a duty than a pleasure on the part of any public man who has the opportunity of profiting by it to avail himself of this occasion, and by his presence here to testify his respect for that office which has this day been assumed by the first magistrate of the first city in the world. (Cheers.) Unfortunately these anniversaries occur at a period of the year when most of those engaged in the business of the nation are enjoying that relaxation from their Parliamentary labours at a distance from the metropolis, which hardly enables them to attend, and, consequently, comparatively few of our public men are able to pay that tribute of respect which is justly due to the chief magistrate of London, in addition to those whose official duties detain them in town, and at the same time procure for them the gratification we are now enjoying. (Hear, hear.) My Lord Mayor, on such occasions as the present there is nothing, in the

ordinary sense of the word, of a political character ; there is nothing, I mean of a party character ; all party considerations and all opinions upon political questions are here lost in a most useful and salutary oblivion. These meetings are, as it were, the type and evidence of that harmony which has always, thank God, subsisted between the various classes of those who, each in their separate departments, are labouring for the public service. They give an opportunity of testifying, on the one side and on the other, that mutual respect which Englishmen always feel for the persons and situations of those who to the best of their ability are discharging public duties in the service of their country. (Hear, Hear.) *We, my Lord Mayor, on these occasions accept the honour of an invitation not only as a mark of our personal respect for the individual who presides over the affairs of this metropolis, but as showing the veneration in which we hold the high functions which you are now called upon to discharge.* (Cheers.) You honour us with an invitation to this banquet and you confer upon us the compliment which I am now acknowledging, not for any personal merits of our own, but because by the favour of our Sovereign we are engaged in the performance of arduous duties which require the devotion of every faculty of our minds, and the service of every hour of our time," etc.

LORD BROUGHAM rose to respond to the toast of <sup>Lord</sup> 'The House of Lords.' "He ascribed the honour which <sup>Brougham.</sup> had been done him to the fact that he had the privilege of being a citizen of London—a privilege which

he highly esteemed. *The City of London had been well described as the cradle of our liberties, and he believed it would long remain true to its ancient traditions.* The purity of the judicial bench and the independence of the bar were the best securities for rational freedom. In this country the bar had always upheld its independence," etc.

Right Hon.  
B. Disraeli.

Mr. DISRAELI responding to the toast of "The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the House of Commons," said:—"I rise on behalf of the House of Commons, which it is my high honour to represent on this occasion, to thank you for the compliment which now for so many generations has been offered on this anniversary by the Corporation of London to that assembly—cordially offered, I believe, and cordially accepted. *Nor is it wonderful that there should be this reciprocity of feeling between the House of Commons and the Corporation of this great city when we recollect that the history of our country contains a record of their united efforts on so many memorable occasions to establish and to vindicate the liberties of England. (Cheers.) We cannot forget that in more than one instance the House of Commons has found, not only support, but security in the City of London—that on more than one occasion it has appealed to its love of freedom and its public spirit under circumstances of great difficulty. (Hear, hear.) Believe me, my lords and gentlemen, the recollection of those times, trying and critical in the history of our constitution, is still fresh in the memory of the House of Commons. These things are not looked upon by that assembly as musty*

*legends, but the glorious tradition has at all times influenced its opinions,* and I trust the day may never arrive when between the House of Commons and the Citizens of London there may not be identity of sentiment and identity of interest. (Cheers.) On their part I beg to return you their thanks, and I hope the time is far distant when their health will be proposed in this chamber without being recognised as that of a body entitled to the support and gratitude of free Englishmen." (Cheers).

*Extracted from "The Times," of Nov. 10th, 1858.*

At the presentation to the Barons of the Exchequer of Mr. John Carter, one of the Aldermen of the City of London, who had been elected by the Livery to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing year (1859-1860), amongst other observations made by the Recorder when speaking of the late Lord Mayor (Alderman Wire), he remarked that he (Alderman Wire) also was the principal means of establishing a body which would be prepared to resist what he hoped would be the remote, but he durst not say impossible, contingency of foreign invasion.

1859.

“The LORD CHIEF BARON, addressing the Lord Mayor, said he had to congratulate him upon the high honour he had obtained by being chosen to the high office he now filled by the voice of the Citizens of London. The Lord Mayor came to that Court not merely for the purpose of performing the ordinary duties connected with the taking of the oath of

Lord Chief  
Baron  
Pollock.

allegiance, but to claim for the City of London all its ancient privileges in that Court and elsewhere, *and to exhibit, as the city did in a most exemplary manner, a perfect model of the constitution of this country. He had been chosen by the Citizens of London, and he presented a specimen of that mixed Government under which we happily lived, while the ancient Corporation of the City of London continued improving itself, forming designs, and anticipating that which might be required of it according to the course of events; and for these improvements he hoped the city would exhibit to the country the perfection of those institutions which were connected with local self-government, which had long been the boast and glory and protection of this country.* He understood from the learned Recorder that he (the Lord Mayor) had advanced himself by commercial pursuits connected with the mechanical arts guided by the highest refinements of science, and that he had devoted his time, his talents, and his industry to the making of perfect instruments designed to assist in the commerce and the navigation of this country. He felt assured that there were no pursuits which were more calculated to enlarge the mind and to improve the faculties than those which were directed to the mechanical arts, and there was no part of the mechanical arts to which greater attention ought to be given than to those which combined with them the loftiest pursuits of science, and brought to bear upon the commercial business of this country that which was of immense importance, the noblest inventions of science and the

greatest discoveries of our most profound philosophers. He understood, also, that the Lord Mayor, while he had not been wanting in those peaceful pursuits, had not thought it unnecessary, for the preservation of peace, to join a body with respect to which the learned Recorder had commended the late Lord Mayor. If one read correctly the ordinary channels of information, it would appear that the Lord Mayor had been appointed to a distinguished position in that corps which was to be formed, not for the purposes of war, but for preserving and insuring peace; and he might say that he hoped the Lord Mayor's valour or patriotism or devotedness to the public service might never be called upon, but that he might continue his exertions for facilitating the navigation of the country, giving to those who encountered the perils of navigation the means by which they might secure safety. He had no doubt but that the Lord Mayor's course during his year of office should justify the high and well-deserved eulogium which the recorder had passed upon the late Lord Mayor," etc.

The customary grand Banquet with which the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs inaugurate their annual term of office was held in the Guildhall, which was fitted up for the occasion with all the splendour that marks this time-honoured festival. The guests, who could not have numbered fewer than one thousand ladies and gentlemen, included members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Judges, and Her Majesty's Ministers, etc. The usual loyal toasts were duly honoured; and the Lord Mayor gave "The Bishops and Clergy

of the Church of England," to which the BISHOP OF LONDON briefly responded. . . . .

Duke of  
Somerset.

"THE DUKE OF SOMERSET, in returning thanks for the Navy, said he believed there never was a time when a more general desire existed in the country to see that branch of the service powerful and efficient, and capable of defending our shores, protecting our widely diffused commerce, and maintaining our colonial possessions in every part of the world. Among none, he was sure, was that feeling more earnestly entertained than among the Citizens of London." (Cheers.) . . . .

Right Hon.  
Sidney  
Herbert.

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT responded on behalf of the Army. He said . . . . . "This ancient municipality is the best representative in the world of the interests of commerce, and, therefore, of the interests of peace. But I may be allowed to say that those pursuits have not enervated the Citizens of London, because at the head of the great movement which has lately been begun for the formation of Volunteer Corps throughout this country, stand the names of the Lord Mayor and the Citizens of London. And permit me, while acknowledging this toast, to express my thanks to you, as the Minister charged with the administration of the Army and of the Defences of the Country, for the spirit which you have displayed in this matter—a spirit which I doubt not that you, my Lord Mayor, will foster as your worthy predecessor has done." (Cheers.) . . . . .

"THE LORD MAYOR then gave "The House of Commons," associating with it the name of Mr. Gladstone.

“The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. Gladstone)—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, you have done me, I fear, an unmerited honour in coupling my name with the tribute of regard which you are pleased to pay to the House of Commons; but it is on every occasion an agreeable duty for any Englishman to find his name associated with a body occupying such a place in the history of your country and in the hearts of the people. And permit me, my Lord, to say that I am well aware that if in all other assemblies of Englishmen, without exception, the House of Commons is the object of warm and affectionate regard, it is nowhere more so than in the heart of the City of London; because *on every great occasion, in every great crisis of the history of the country, when there has unfortunately been a conflict among its constitutional powers, it has been commonly found that the side taken by the City of London has likewise been the side adopted by the House of Commons,*” etc. (Cheers.) . . . . .

Right Hon.  
W. E. Gladstone.

*Extracted from “The Times” of Nov. 10th, 1859.*

“The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER pronounced at Guildhall a well-deserved eulogy on the perfect accord that has ever existed between the House of Commons and the City of London.”

*See leader in “The Times” of Nov. 11th, 1859.*

“PRESENTATION OF THE LORD MAYOR-ELECT.—Yesterday morning a grand civic procession started

1860.

westward, for the purpose of conducting the Lord Mayor-Elect (Mr. William Cubitt, M.P.) to the private residence of the Lord Chancellor, Knightsbridge, there to receive through that high officer of State Her Majesty's approval of the choice which the Citizens of London have made for the mayoralty of the next year.

The gentlemen forming the procession "were received by the Lord Chancellor in the drawing-room of Stratheden House. His Lordship was attired in his full robes of office, and was attended by his secretary and by the two gentlemen who act respectively as 'purse' and 'mace.'"

"The RECORDER advanced, and formally introduced the Lord Mayor-Elect. He remarked that Mr. Alderman Cubitt, whom the Citizens of London had selected to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, was a gentleman who was in all respects eminently qualified to fill that high and responsible office. For many years he had carried on a large business; all his dealings had been characterised by honour and integrity, and he was happy to add, had been crowned with success. Mr. Cubitt was born at Buxton, near Colteshall, in Norfolk, and in early life served about four years in the Royal Navy. In 1810, being then nineteen years of age, he turned his attention to commercial matters, and entered the building trade, which he had carried on until within the last four years, and in which he had realized an ample fortune, in connection with his brothers. The House of Cubitt was now one of the most eminent in the country.

After forty years of successful application to business, Mr. Cubitt, in 1851, retired, and had devoted his attention to the service of the public in other ways. In 1847, while still in business, he was selected by his fellow-citizens to the Shrievalty, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Hill, and at about the same period the electors of Andover returned him as their representative in the Commons House of Parliament, an honour which he enjoyed at the present time. He (the Recorder) had only to add that Alderman Cubitt was held in the highest possible esteem by his fellow-citizens, and that he had the greatest confidence in presenting him to the Lord Chancellor for Her Majesty's approval.

“The LORD CHANCELLOR, addressing the Lord Mayor - Elect, said that it was with the greatest satisfaction he had to state that Her Majesty highly approved of the choice which the citizens of London had made in selecting him to fill the office of Lord Mayor, an office which was worthy of the ambition of the most distinguished men the city of London could produce. The Lord Mayor-Elect entered upon his office at a time of comparative peace, and would, therefore, no doubt direct his attention to the advancement of those great social reforms which were so much needed. While, however, we were at peace, an important body had been organised in the City of London, as in other parts of the country, which his Lordship would, no doubt, encourage and support—he alluded to the Volunteer movement, which had been so warmly espoused throughout the land, not from

Lord  
Chancellor  
Campbell.

any immediate fear or danger, but as a wise precautionary measure, which it was impossible too highly to praise. As the Chief Judge of the Central Criminal Court the Lord Mayor - Elect would, no doubt, discharge his duties with the same carefulness and zeal as he had discharged those which were involved in his Parliamentary career. In these respects, and, indeed, in every respect, he felt peculiarly gratified in again expressing to Mr. Alderman Cubitt Her Majesty's high approval of the choice which the Citizens of London had made."

"The Lord Chancellor then advanced and cordially shook hands with the Lord Mayor-Elect, the Recorder, and the Sheriffs.

"After this wine and cakes were handed round, 'the loving cup' passed, and the civic party made their way back eastwards."

*Extracted from the "Times" of Nov. 3rd, 1860.*

At the presentation of the Lord Mayor to the Barons of the Exchequer . . . . .

"The RECORDER, addressing the Judges, said he had the honour to present to their Lordships William Cubitt, Esq., one of the Aldermen of the City of London, and a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Andover, who had been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, and whose election by the Citizens of London had met with the entire approbation of the Sovereign. The gentleman thus raised to this high office was one whose elevation

the Citizens of London looked upon with peculiar satisfaction. They had known him long, had observed him in the various relations of life, and judged him to be eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office upon which he now entered. They had seen him conducting an extensive business with singular intelligence, and with the most considerate kindness towards the thousands of persons he employed. They had seen with delight that, when enabled to retire in the full vigour of mind and body from the prosecution of a profitable business, he did not wish to seek an inglorious repose, but was content to devote all his energies to the public service. As a member of the Legislature in four successive Parliaments, as a magistrate of the great City of London, and in the discharge of various municipal duties, he had displayed the same diligence, the same practical good sense, the same rectitude of conduct as had marked all his commercial dealings, and it was in the full confidence that his future history would be worthy of the past that he was now raised to the highest office which his fellow-citizens had it in their power to bestow. He (the Recorder) had also to present to their Lordships the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Carter, whose year of office was over, and who now retired into comparatively private life to reap the gratitude of those whom he had served, as the due reward of the services he had rendered them. The extent of those services would be best appreciated by the citizens themselves, who had passed an unanimous vote expressing their opinion that Alderman

Carter, during his mayoralty, had zealously upheld the rights of his fellow-citizens, and efficiently discharged the duties of his office. With these securities of the good opinion of those whom he had served, he felt rewarded for the time he had expended in the discharge of the laborious duties which had devolved upon him."

Lord Chief  
Baron Pollock :

"The LORD CHIEF BARON said he had great pleasure in congratulating the Lord Mayor on attaining to the highest honour his fellow-citizens could confer upon him. The occasion on which he came to the Courts in Westminster Hall was, in his judgment, not to be treated as a mere idle ceremony. He was there to claim the personal privileges of the first magistrate of what the learned Recorder had properly designated the great City of London, and he came there to claim the immemorial privileges and rights of the first city of the world. It was not merely that he came there to claim the right to be covered in the presence of Her Majesty's Judges, where Her Majesty herself was presumed to be present;\* it was not that he came there to claim the ancient privileges of the City of London,—as, for instance, to certify the laws and usages of the Corporation by the mouth of the Recorder, and here he might say that never was that office more worthily filled than upon the present occasion. These, although not immaterial to those who valued ancient customs and immemorial rights,

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\* The Lord Chief Baron, Baron Bramwell, Baron Channell, and Baron Wilde sat in the Court of Exchequer; the Lord Mayor, standing covered, took his place in the inner bar.

were not the great, and he need not say, not the more obvious purposes of the Lord Mayor's presence there to-day. It was to identify the great Corporation of which he was now the head with the institutions of the country, which had produced a state of wealth, prosperity, and security, with a union of loyalty and liberty such as the world never before could possibly witness. The Lord Mayor came there to present the institutions of the city as forming part of the institutions of the country, where the great principles of representation, as the foundation of liberty, and as producing the harmony which was everywhere visible in the constitution under which we lived, and under which, with the blessing of Divine Providence, he trusted we should continue to live, directed by that great and good Queen who ruled the destinies of this country. The Lord Mayor came there to claim for the City of London all the rights which belonged to that great city, and they were granted. He came there to claim the right to appear in court, the right of the citizens to appoint their own officers, by them to conduct the business which belonged to the City of London, and that also would be granted. He could assure the Lord Mayor that personally he was much gratified in being the means of conveying to him those sentiments which he now expressed, and he doubted not but that the good conduct, the kindness, the integrity, that conduct which had been manifested conspicuously for truth and benevolence, would enable him to perform the duties of his high office with satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, and at the same

time secure the approbation of his own conscience. He had also to congratulate Mr. Alderman Carter, the late Lord Mayor, upon retirement from the arduous duties which he had so ably performed with the entire approbation and applause of his fellow-citizens. Although he ceased to fill that high office, the duties of which he had so amply discharged, there still remained for him, and, he trusted, for many years, that life of useful magisterial labour which, in his judgment, had contributed so much to the independence of the city, the advancement of justice within its walls, and which would be an example to all those who had to exercise the magisterial office."

"Mr. Walton, the Queen's Remembrancer, then received the oaths of the Lord Mayor, the late Lord Mayor, and other officers relating to the City funds, and receivers were duly appointed.

"The RECORDER, in the name of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, invited the Judges to the banquet at the Guildhall in the evening;" etc.

"At the customary inauguration 'banquet' which took place in the Guildhall that evening, after the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, etc., the Lord Mayor gave the health of 'The Foreign Ministers,' coupling with it the name of Count Persigny, the French Ambassador.

The French  
Ambassador,  
Count  
Persigny.

"COUNT PERSIGNY, in reply, said . . . . . Quant aux paroles amicales que le Lord Maire a adressées à la France et à son auguste Souverain, je l'en remercie profondément. Ce n'est pas la première fois qu'au milieu des préoccupations de l'esprit public la Cité de

Londres a exprimé des sentiments de confiance et de sécurité. La raison en est simple; avec cet esprit pratique des affaires qui a élevé cette grande cité à un si haut point de richesse et de puissance, elle a vu la première ce que bien des hommes politiques ne semblent pas encore comprendre suffisamment; c'est qu'au lieu de ces rivalités d'intérêt que nous rencontrions jadis sur tous les points du monde, il est arrivé, par le développement de notre vie industrielle et commerciale, que non seulement un grand nombre d'intérêts nous sont communs, mais que nous n'avons plus nulle part aucun intérêt hostile," etc. (Cheers.)

. . . . .  
 "MR. GLADSTONE proposed 'The Health of the Lord Mayor.' In any case, he said, it must be a source of pride and gratification to those who assembled at this hospitable board to testify their acknowledgments for the magnificent reception accorded them. But there were other and higher reasons which led them to take pleasure in thus evincing their feelings towards the Lord Mayor. The choice of the Citizens of London was certain to fall upon an object worthy of dignity and of honour. The gentleman who now occupied the civic chair was too well known to those present to render it necessary for him to enter into details upon the merits which had recommended him to favourable notice; but he might venture to say that the Lord Mayor was also well-known to, and was not less respected by, those who sat in the Commons House of Parliament, as a man of thoroughly independent

Right Hon.  
W. E. Glad-  
stone.

character, and of a capacity which rendered him worthy to be invested with the high trust of representing the interests, the wishes, and the feelings of the people. (Cheers.) *In the Lord Mayor of London they saw no unfit representative of that municipal system which was so closely connected with the liberties they so highly prized. Five centuries had passed over the hall in which they now were gathered, and it was left still as firm and as able to withstand the vicissitudes of the elements as it was on the day it was founded. In the same manner the local institutions of the city, still later in their date, yet retained down to this hour a vigorous life. Whenever reformation was applied it was always applied to them in a spirit of reverence and caution (hear, hear), and they came out from it, as had been seen on a thousand occasions, fresher and stronger than before.* (Cheers.) In the name of this company he wished health and prosperity to the Lord Mayor, who, he hoped, would emulate the name of those who had gone before him, would hand down his own name with honour to those who came after him, and would be the means of inciting those who now were less advanced in their career and of inferior station, by the prospect of a reward of industry, perseverance, and high character, to those meritorious exertions which in this free country, he was proud to say, seldom failed to command encouragement and to ensure success. (Cheers.)

“The LORD MAYOR acknowledged the toast, and called on the company to drink to “The House of

Lords," coupling with the toast the name of Lord Brougham."

"LORD BROUGHAM, who was loudly cheered on rising, in reply said that not only was he a member of the body the health of which had just been proposed, but he was also a member of the body which had drunk the health. *For forty years and upwards he had been a citizen of London, and proud he felt of being a fellow-citizen of those who at all times had been the constant friends of liberty in all, even the worst times, who had met oppression at home with a vigorous resistance, and had vowed to oppression abroad, where they could not meet it with resistance, an unextinguishable and implacable hatred.* It was gratifying to him to reflect on the reason for which he had been made a Citizen of London. He had been selected for the honour as having on a memorable occasion exercised the privileges and performed the duties of the renowned profession to which he belonged in the defence of a client who was oppressed by the Court. That illustrious advocate and splendid master of forensic eloquence, Erskine, always said that those who would be the friends of the people should evince it by being the defenders of the people by the exercise of the privileges of the bar in the Courts of the King and the Courts of the Judges. On that maxim Lord Erskine always acted throughout life; and in France M. Berryer, who was scarcely second to him in forensic ability, had been equally distinguished for his gallant and invincible resistance to all encroachments either on

Lord  
Brougham.

the part of the Judges or the Government of the country," etc.

*Extracted from the "The Times" of Nov. 10th, 1860.*

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1861.

"LORD MAYOR'S DAY. On Saturday, being Lord Mayor's day, conformably with a custom which has obtained for more than 600 years, Alderman Cubitt went in state from Guildhall to Westminster, attended by members of the Court of Alderman, all the principal officers of the Corporation, and representatives of most, if not all, of the ancient Livery Companies, to be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer on his election, for the second time in succession, as Lord Mayor of London. The day, which was as sunny and genial as one in mid-summer, attracted an enormous crowd to see the pageant, in addition to the interest which in the popular estimation has always been peculiarly its own," etc.

Lord Chief  
Baron  
Pollock.

"After the presentation speech of the Recorder, LORD CHIEF BARON POLLOCK, addressing Mr. Cubitt, said,—My Lord Mayor, I most cordially and sincerely congratulate you upon being for a second time elected to the distinguished office of chief magistrate of the City of London."

.....  
"My Lord Mayor, I have always considered that the City of London is part of the great institutions of the nation. The metropolis has now undoubtedly extended so widely, and has become so populous that the mere City of London, within its own walls and

liberties, forms but a small part of that which, in reality and substance, is the metropolis of the Kingdom. But the City of London is part of the history of the country. The City of London has at all times, and especially in early times, taken a large share in events which have agitated the public mind. *The Citizens of London have never been deficient either in loyalty to the Sovereign or a love of that liberty which they have frequently tended to promote; they present in their form of government an epitome of that constitution under which we have the happiness to live, and they perform duties such as those to which the learned Recorder has alluded, and which, if they were not performed by them and the Corporation, would possibly not be performed at all.* If we had to begin again to lay the foundations of Society, possibly—though I mean not to express an opinion one way or another—some people might object to the arrangement under which the Citizens of London discharge on various occasions great public services, representing the commercial part of the community, and especially standing at the head of the municipal Corporations, which at one time undoubtedly formed the cradle of the liberties of the country. The learned Recorder has referred to the expected public events of next year; but there are many other occasions of public interest. It is frequently necessary and advisable that distinguished persons coming from foreign countries should be publicly received, not merely by the members of the Court, but by the citizens at large; *and the City of London has always been*

*honourably distinguished for the munificence with which it has come forward for any purpose of public duty.* With these remarks on the advantages which the public derive from the continued existence of this ancient Corporation, and on those which may be well expected from your continuing in office for another year, I would merely add, my Lord Mayor, my deep sense of the manner in which you have filled the office during the past year, and my confident expectation that you will deserve the same commendation at the end of this year as you have received on all hands for what you have done in the last. May the Corporation of London long flourish, and may it always find among the citizens men as worthy and with the same ability as yourself to preside over its interests and deliberations." . . . . .

H.R.H.  
The Duke of  
Cambridge.

At the grand Banquet at Guildhall on that evening, His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, replying to the toast of "Our National Defences," said—"My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I rise in the name of the Army to respond to the toast which has been so gracefully given by the Lord Mayor, and I take this opportunity of assuring this large assembly that the Army is proud of the handsome and flattering manner in which its name is always received by the citizens of London. (Cheers.) It is a high compliment to the members of any profession to be appreciated by their fellow-countrymen, and I am persuaded that no city gives its due meed of praise to the Army more freely and more liberally than the City of London," etc.

“LORD COLVILLE, having the honour to command Lord Colville. the Honourable Artillery Company of London, a Volunteer Corps, which had existed 300 years, had great pleasure in rising, in obedience to the commands of the Lord Mayor, to return thanks for the Volunteers,” etc.

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 VISCOUNT PALMERSTON . . . . . said — “I beg to Viscount Palmerston. propose to you a toast which I am sure you will drink with the greatest satisfaction. I mean ‘The Health of the Lord Mayor.’ (Loud cheers.) It is, gentlemen, a great and valuable privilege which the people of this country enjoy, that they elect their municipal officers. (Cheers.) There are countries in which those officers are appointed by the Crown. That is no advantage to the Crown, but it is a great detriment to the nation.” (Cheers.) etc.

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*Extracted from “The Times” of Monday, November 11th, 1861.*

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“Yesterday (3rd November, 1862), in accordance with an ancient custom, Alderman Rose (the Lord Mayor-Elect) was presented to the Lord High Chancellor to receive the sanction of the Crown to his election to the office of Lord Mayor of London. The ceremony took place in the fine hall of the Society of the Middle Temple, in the presence of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with the Under-Sheriffs, some of the Aldermen, and all the principal officers of the Corporation . . . all of whom

1862.

wore their official robes. Arrived at the Hall, they were received by Lord Westbury, who wore his magnificent State robes on the occasion," etc.

.....  
 "Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY (the Recorder), approaching the Lord Chancellor, said he had the honour to introduce to his Lordship, Mr. Alderman Rose, who, having been selected by the Livery of London as one of those best qualified to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, had been elected to that high office by the unanimous voice of his brethren of the Court of Aldermen. It was his duty as Recorder to certify that in all the proceedings relating to that election, the laws, customs, and usages of this ancient city had been duly observed," etc.

Lord Chan-  
 cellor West-  
 bury.

.....  
 "The LORD CHANCELLOR, addressing the Lord Mayor-Elect, said, I have Her Majesty's commands to signify to your Lordship Her Royal approbation of the choice which the Livery of London and your fellow-citizens have made in electing you to fill the office of chief magistrate." . . . . . "In the administration of justice, and in other respects, it is possible you will have great and arduous duties to perform—arduous because in addition to your judicial functions the increasing distress may make corresponding demands upon your time, and arduous, because *I deem nothing more difficult than the satisfactory administration of summary justice; although in that particular I am happy to say the magistrates of the City of London have, to the extent of my observa-*

*tion, set an admirable example in the intelligence, uniformity, and consistency of their decisions, and in hitting a just medium between great severity on the one hand, and that which is perhaps worse in its consequences, extreme leniency on the other.* I have had the good fortune to receive your predecessor in office on an occasion similar to this, and it was a great satisfaction to me to felicitate him, as I have now to felicitate you in like manner, on being elected the chief magistrate of London. He has left you one duty to perform of a somewhat melancholy character, it is true, but not new in connection with the Corporation of the City of London, which, first in hospitality, has been also generally foremost in works of charity; and in the Committee, formed by the Lord Mayor for relieving the prevailing distress in the cotton manufacturing districts,\* you will be occupied in a work of humanity and benevolence. Upon whomsoever the duty may devolve of receiving your successor, I hope he may have to congratulate you, as I have now the gratification to congratulate your predecessor, in his absence, on the mild dignity, the gentle wisdom, and the invariable kindness and courtesy which have characterised him—qualities which, while they have gained him many friends during life, have left him, I may say, without a single enemy; and that is a very honourable termination of a public career.”

*Extracted from “The Times,” of Nov. 4th, 1862.*

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\*Owing to the civil war in America.

“LORD MAYOR’S DAY. At the presentation of the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Rose) to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in accordance with immemorial usage, . . . . . Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY, the Recorder, addressing the Bench, said:—I have to introduce to your Lordships the Right. Hon. the Lord Mayor, who, having been raised by the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens to the high office which he has the honour to hold, attends here, according to ancient custom, to offer, on the part of the great Corporation of which he is the head, a tribute of respect to the law, of which your Lordships are the rightful guardians, and to claim on behalf of the Citizens of London the rights, privileges, and immunities to which they are of old time entitled,” etc.

Lord Chief  
Baron  
Pollock.

“LORD CHIEF BARON POLLOCK, addressing the Lord Mayor, said,—I have to congratulate you upon attaining the highest honour which your fellow-citizens can confer. The learned Recorder has told us that by industry and success in commercial pursuits you have attracted the attention of your fellow-citizens, and that by the dignified performance of those duties which devolved on you as an Alderman and Sheriff you are here at length, in the capacity of chief magistrate, to claim the privileges that belong to the City of London. The ceremony which occurs on the present occasion must not be regarded as a mere dry formality. The liberties of the City of London are by their history and their effects essentially involved in the constitutional rights of the Crown and the sub-

ject. *The City of London presents in itself a perfect model of the Saxon form of government, from which undoubtedly proceeded ultimately the constitution under which we live, and it has on various occasions distinguished itself in the struggle and successful contention for most of the popular rights which we now enjoy.* It has besides, by its munificence, a capacity to perform great public duties. It is unnecessary to enter into the immediate nature of those duties or to point out distinctly what the City of London can do by its chief magistrate when Parliament is not sitting, or during the long vacation, when illustrious foreigners come to this country and expect to be received with respect and attention. *The City of London performs many public duties of great importance, and which, if they were not performed by it, would not under the present system be discharged at all,"* etc. •

The customary grand Banquet in the Guildhall took place in the evening, on which occasion the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, responding for the Army, observed—"We are not in a position to maintain a large army, but we can maintain an army which, supplemented as it is now by the loyal feeling and manly spirit of the nation in the shape of the Militia and the Volunteers, will enable us, I believe, on every occasion to uphold the power and influence of this great and enlightened country. I am happy to say that, among the Volunteer Corps most distinguished for their efficiency, none are superior to the Rifle Volunteers of the City of London,—a corps in which you, my Lord

H.R.H.  
The Duke of  
Cambridge.

Mayor, have from the first not only taken a lively interest, but have also taken a prominent and active part by enrolling yourself in its ranks, and thus setting an excellent example to the rest of your fellow-citizens." (Hear.)

Among other toasts, the LORD MAYOR proposed "the Bishop of London and the Clergy of the Diocese."

Bishop of  
London.

"The BISHOP OF LONDON, in responding, said the clergy of that diocese sometimes contrasted the onerous duties cast upon them with those devolving upon their brethren in quieter and less populous spheres; but they derived one source of encouragement from the reflection that, if there was more to be done in London than elsewhere, they certainly received a more hearty support from all classes of the laity than was rendered in any other part of England with which he was acquainted." (Hear, hear.) . . .

Lord  
Palmerston.

Lord PALMERSTON returned thanks for the toast, "The Health of Lord Palmerston and Her Majesty's Ministers." Among other things he remarked—"It is peculiarly flattering and gratifying to men who are engaged in the public service to be honoured with invitations to these annual commemorations. For, in the first place, I may say, without fear of exaggeration, that there is hardly any Sovereign in Europe who could give a more splendid banquet, when you consider the company assembled, and the hall in which we are met, than that at which we are now privileged to assist. But these gatherings are also typical of the British nation, for you have here men

of all classes, men of all political opinions, men connected with every kind of pursuit, assembled in convivial fellowship, each forgetting any differences which may exist between him and others, and only animated by a common feeling of brotherhood and of pride as to the nation to which he belongs. (Cheers.) There is one circumstance not devoid of interest connected with these anniversary days, and it is more peculiarly called to mind by what fell from the Lord Mayor this evening (when referring to the fact that the Prince of Wales attained his majority on that day); for it is a remarkable fact—I trust, it is also an auspicious omen—that the day on which the Municipal Corporation of this vast City inaugurates the reign of one whom my Lord Mayor will allow me to designate their Sovereign for the year—(a laugh)—is the day on which this country has been blessed by the birth of a Prince, who, one day, and God grant it may be long distant—(cheers)—will, we trust, be the Sovereign of this Empire, and who, by the qualities with which nature and Providence have endowed him, is destined, I hope, to be a source of happiness to the nation over which he may be called to rule. (Cheers.) . . . . . I cannot sit down without asking your leave to propose to you a toast in return. When I invite you to drink the health of ‘The Lord Mayor,’ I am sure the toast will be received with all the honours that are due, not only to the office which he fills, but to the gifted individual by whom it is now held. (Hear, hear.) It is one of the great advantages arising from that municipal reform which

constitutes one of the great improvements of later times, that the citizens of every considerable town have annually conferred upon them the power and opportunity of electing to a distinguished post in their community one of their most valued and best citizens. You have this year exercised that privilege by choosing your present Lord Mayor," etc. . . . .

"The LORD MAYOR said they were honoured with the presence of a nobleman who had long played a distinguished part in the history of this country. . . . He referred to Lord Brougham, whose health he begged to propose." (Cheers.)

Lord  
Brougham.

“LORD BROUGHAM.—I feel deeply grateful to your Lordship for the manner in which you have proposed and to this company for the kind manner in which it has received the last toast. It is to all well-regulated minds a pleasing thing to look back upon acts of kindness, and I have for a good deal over forty years had the distinguished honour of being a member of this great Corporation. So much older am I than others in this Corporation that really when his Lordship proposed to drink “Prosperity to the Trade of this City,” I at first had some doubt whether it was not my duty to respond. (Laughter.) But, if it was a pleasing thing to receive a great honour, the ground upon which it was conferred was still more gratifying, as it was from the approval of my fellow-citizens of this great city of my conduct political in supporting the privileges and honour of that renowned profession, of which I deem it the great happiness of my

life to be a member—in supporting them against the whole weight of the Government of the country, with the Crown at its head. (Cheers.) But really independently of the cause of bestowal, the honour itself is very great. *This city has long been famed as the cradle of British liberty, and of late it has become the tomb of our discords and the fountain of our charity.* The late Lord Mayor and his worthy associates, including the present Lord Mayor, have extended their benevolence to all parts—even the most remote—of this country, not considering distance to signify anything, provided the necessity was great and urgent,” etc.

*Extracted from “The Times” of Tuesday, 11th November, 1862.*

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*Presentation of the* LORD MAYOR ELECT *to the*  
LORD CHANCELLOR.

“The COMMON SERJEANT (Mr. Chambers), addressing the Lord Chancellor (Lord Westbury), said,—I have the honour to present to your Lordship Mr. Alderman Lawrence, who has been elected by his fellow-citizens to fill the high and distinguished office of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, and, in doing so, to express the earnest hope of the Livery of London that the choice they have made may have the sanction of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and that they may hear from the lips of your Lordship that the approval of the Sovereign has been accorded to her faithful subjects in the exercise of their ancient and undoubted privilege of electing their own chief magistrate.

1863

My Lord, the citizens of London have not appointed an unknown or inexperienced man to discharge the duties of this high office. His father, the late Alderman Lawrence, was a man gifted with singular sagacity and originality of mind, and with unusual force and energy of character; and after a successful career in business, and an active participation in public affairs, he was unanimously chosen to represent the ward of Bread Street in the Court of Aldermen in 1848. He served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the following year, and for several years was an active magistrate of the City of London. His death, in 1855, alone prevented his attaining the high position of Lord Mayor. The loss of such a man was deeply deplored wherever he had been called to discharge public functions, and especially by the inhabitants of his own ward; and as a token at once of their respect for the memory of their late Alderman, and of confidence in the family of which he was the head, they elected his eldest son, the now Lord Mayor Elect, to succeed him in the vacant gown. Alderman Lawrence entered at once on the discharge of his duties. In 1857, he was elected Sheriff of London, and the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Crown Prince of Prussia was solemnized during his year of office. As a magistrate of Middlesex, as well as of London, he has for many years taken an active part in public affairs; and as the head of a firm largely interested in the trade and commerce of London, and especially conversant with great public works, he was elected by the

Court of Common Council as one of their representatives at the Metropolitan Board of Works. One other distinction remains to be mentioned, and when I inform your Lordship that in 1860 the ward of Walbrook elected Alderman Lawrence's brother, Mr. James Clarke Lawrence, to succeed the late Alderman Wire, and that he filled the office of sheriff last year, and is now a diligent and zealous magistrate of London, your Lordship will not be surprised when I add that, so far as I am aware, the circumstance of a father and two sons being Aldermen of London is unexampled in the history of the Corporation."

“The LORD CHANCELLOR, turning to Alderman Lawrence, said,—My Lord Mayor Elect, I have the honour to announce to your Lordship Her Majesty's entire approbation of the choice which your fellow-citizens have made. It is to me a peculiar pleasure to be the medium of conveying to your Lordship the Queen's approval, because it gives me an opportunity of congratulating you, which I do with great sincerity, on the high honour to which you have attained. Nothing can be more gratifying to any man than to feel that the tenour of his antecedent life has been such as to win for him the esteem, the regard, and the confidence of such a distinguished body of men as the citizens of London. My Lord, there is in your case another circumstance rarely to be found. It is that to which the Common Serjeant has adverted in his eloquent speech—namely, that with you the title to the esteem of your fellow-citizens

Lord  
Chancellor  
Westbury.

has been almost entirely hereditary, for it is graced by the recollection that your father received a great mark of their confidence in being elected a magistrate of the City of London. High office, my Lord Mayor, is but another term for great duties and onerous responsibility, and that office is the most honourable which has the largest sphere of public utility. We all know how varied and extensive are the duties of a Lord Mayor. There is first, and above all, the administration of justice, and that which requires rarest judgment and discretion—namely, the summary jurisdiction of criminal justice. To suppress brutality and violence, I hope you will always remember that you are ‘not to bear the sword in vain,’ and that your sentences should be as remarkable for their uniformity as their justice. The preservation of the peace and the providing all proper facilities for passage along the streets to the large body of people daily frequenting the City of London will be primary objects of your care. In the examples of your predecessors you have the best models to guide you in the discharge of your duties, and in none more, may I say, than in the career of him who now lies dead, and whose loss I am quite sure you will join with me in deploring, because for Mr. Cubitt, whom I had twice the honour of congratulating as the chief magistrate of London, I always entertained the greatest personal regard. It is seldom, indeed, a mayoralty is irradiated in a manner in which that of your immediate predecessor has been; yet it is scarcely possible that in a great country like this

there may not be public events to give splendour to your year of office. Again, I am glad to point to the example of your predecessor, who has commended himself to the esteem of his brother Liverymen by the manner in which he has maintained the honour and the reputation for munificent hospitality of the City of London. It will be your peculiar lot that, in the endeavour to fulfil the just expectations of your fellow-citizens, you will have the advantage of your father's example to guide you, and I wish you all honour and all happiness during your tenure of office."

"Lord Westbury delivered this brief address with all the dignity for which he is remarkable, and at its conclusion he drank to the health of the Lord Mayor-Elect in a loving cup. With that the ceremony terminated, and the civic authorities took their departure."

*Extracted from "The Times" of November 3rd, 1863.*

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LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—In presenting the new Lord Mayor to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Chambers, the COMMON SERJEANT, among other observations, remarked—"My Lords, the citizens of London have not in this instance selected an unknown, untried, or inexperienced man. The Lord Mayor's father, the late Alderman Lawrence, was a man of singular energy and intelligence, and his career added another to the already long list of examples of what may be effected in this free country by ability, integrity, and perseverance in the pursuits of industry. When

the opening of approaches to the new London Bridge furnished an opportunity, at that time unprecedented, for at once making large provisions for the necessities of a rapidly increasing commerce, and adorning a city which greatly needed the graceful art of the architect, the late Alderman Lawrence had sagacity enough to avail himself of the occasion, and public spirit enough to improve it so as at once to decorate the metropolis with creditable buildings, and to lay the foundations of his own fortune," etc. . . . .

"I have also to introduce to your Lordship's notice Mr. Alderman Rose, the late Lord Mayor. With the public events of his mayoralty your Lordships are familiar, for they have become the materials of national history, and posterity will look back on them with an interest little inferior to that with which we have witnessed them. When it became known in this country that the Heir to the Throne was betrothed to an illustrious Princess, and when it had been intimated to the Lord Mayor that any honour shown to Her Royal Highness would be most agreeable to the Queen, he proceeded to make the requisite preparations for and afterwards gave her a public reception, which, whether regarded as a spectacle merely, or as a signal display of popular enthusiasm and loyalty, was perhaps unexampled. The Corporation of London led the way, and was followed by all the great companies and public bodies of the city, by its merchants and traders, and by every class of the community. Animated by one sentiment and intent on one object, the millions, of our metropolitan population poured

forth to welcome the Royal lady who was about to become the bride of England's Heir, and to make this country her home, and in the welcome which they gave her to testify their devoted attachment to our beloved Queen and their devout aspirations for the happiness of the illustrious pair. All that earnest, anxious, and laborious effort could do to make the occasion a brilliant success the Lord Mayor did, and the result was in every respect a recompense for the care and cost which had been devoted to it. The whole country, kindled by our ardours, followed the example and shared the exultation of the metropolis, and in cities and towns, in villages and hamlets, a loyal population gave vent to their enthusiasm, and in varied form testified to their lively interest in the auspicious event. The Royal marriage followed, and a few months after its celebration the Prince and Princess of Wales were graciously pleased to accept an invitation to an entertainment in the Guildhall. Your Lordships were witnesses of that entertainment, and I need not dwell on its splendour and success. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress were the host and hostess on the occasion, and their conduct in that capacity has already received its reward in the gratitude and admiration of the citizens and the gracious approval of the Royal guests. These joyous festivities were speedily followed by a public measure which threatened some of the most important rights of the citizens, and as the Lord Mayor had been found foremost in awakening and sustaining an enthusiastic loyalty to the Crown, and giving facilities for its most

significant and splendid expression on the part of the citizens, so he was foremost in vindicating their ancient rights, and repelling the attack made upon them. Public opinion and feeling were with the citizens of London, and the threatened interference was abandoned," etc. . . . .

Lord Chief  
Baron Pollock.

"The LORD CHIEF BARON, addressing the Lord Mayor, said:—You are welcome to this Court to claim the ancient privileges, franchises, and immunities of the City of London," etc. . . . . "I doubt, I say, whether any other mode of keeping the peace in the Metropolis of England would answer the same purposes that are now answered by the City of London. *I doubt very much whether it be not to the interest of this country to preserve an establishment which has so nobly distinguished itself.* . . . . My Lord Mayor, the history of the Corporation of London, if taken with reference to acts required of those who have presided as Lord Mayor, or of influential citizens, would form one of the brightest and most instructive pages in the history of England. . . . . The City of London has on many occasions distinguished itself; but this much may be asserted of it with safety, that it has generally been conspicuous for loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign, and has always been foremost in vindicating constitutional liberty and the rights of the people," etc.

At the Banquet which followed on that evening, in the Guildhall, upon the Lord Mayor proposing the health of his predecessor, Mr. Alderman Rose, who, he said, had nobly performed his duty during his eventful year of office. . . . .

“ Mr. ALDERMAN ROSE, in acknowledging the compliment paid him, rejoiced that it had been his good fortune to fill the civic chair in a year when that Corporation set an example to the rest of the country by its display of affectionate loyalty to the person of our beloved Sovereign and her family, thereby also evincing its attachment to the glorious constitution under which we had the happiness to live. It had also been his lot to be the recipient of nearly half a million sterling from all parts of the world towards the relief of the distress in Lancashire; and, moreover, almost his last official act was to hand over to the fund for raising a memorial to the late Prince Consort the sum of £54,000. He trusted that the principle of local self-government had not suffered in his hands, and that altogether his year of office had not been an unsuccessful one. (Hear, hear.)

*Extracted from “ The Times ” of 10th Nov., 1863.*

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“ *Presentation of the* LORD MAYOR-ELECT TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR.”—

1864.

“ Yesterday being the first day in Michaelmas Term, the Lord Mayor-Elect was formally presented to the Lord High Chancellor, according to custom. The ceremony is a very ancient one, and is always conducted with great dignity. Lord Westbury, in particular, has sought to invest it with peculiar significance and respect during his tenure of office.”

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 “ The RECORDER OF LONDON (Mr. Russell Gurney),

addressing the Lord Chancellor, said he had to introduce to his Lordship, Mr. Warren Stormes Hale, one of the Aldermen of the City of London, who had been elected by those in whom the right of election was vested to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, and it was his duty as Recorder to certify to his Lordship that in that election the laws, customs, and usages of the city had been duly observed. The citizens of London in making that election had not been unmindful of the important nature of the duties which devolved upon the chief magistrate of their ancient city, or of the qualities which were requisite for their right discharge. . . . . From a very early age Mr. Hale had been engaged in commercial pursuits, and by his industry and skill as a manufacturer had acquired for himself an ample fortune. But though much occupied by his private affairs, he had given no inconsiderable portion of his time to the service of the public. For thirty years he was an active and most useful member of the Court of Common Council, and before what was now called middle-class education was much thought of by public men, he was the originator of schemes for education which, adopted and supported as they had been by the Corporation, had proved of incalculable benefit to the middle-classes of this metropolis," etc. . . . .

Lord Chancellor Westbury.

“The LORD CHANCELLOR, addressing the Lord Mayor-Elect, said, — I am commanded by Her Majesty to announce to you her entire approbation of the choice which the City of London has made. . . . . I am happy to say, my Lord Mayor,

that it is not the first time I have had the pleasure of hearing your name and your efforts mentioned in connection with that class of education of which you were a pioneer and an anticipator, and which has been now generally recognised as a great national benefit. That, if there were no other, would be a sufficient pledge of the efficient manner in which you will discharge the duties of your high office," etc.

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 3rd, 1864.*

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"LORD MAYOR'S DAY. Yesterday being the 9th of November, the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Hale), in accordance with a time-honoured custom, went in state from Guildhall to Westminster, escorted by most of the civic dignitaries, to be formally presented to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer."

.....

"MR. RUSSELL GURNEY, the Recorder, addressing the Court, said,—I have to introduce to your Lordships the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who according to ancient custom, presents himself to your Lordships to announce his election to the high office to which the favour of his fellow-citizens has raised him. Many have been the worthy men who in successive years, have appeared in this court to make a similar announcement, but there have been few who could look upon the distinction conferred upon them as the reward of more substantial services rendered to their fellow-citizens than the present

Lord Mayor. His career affords a signal proof of how much real and lasting good may be done by a single individual by quiet, patient, and persevering effort in the sphere in which Providence has placed him. Left an orphan at a very early age, he had his own way to make in life, without the advantages which they only who have enjoyed them can fully appreciate. By the application of the discoveries of chymical science to an important branch of manufacture he succeeded in winning for himself a high position in the commercial world. . . . . He was for many years an active and most useful member of the Court of Common Council, and his influence in that Court was employed in inducing them to found a school for the maintenance and education of those whom, from his own experience, he knew peculiarly to need help, and the Freeman's Orphan School, one of the best of its kind, owes its existence to his persevering efforts. But while schools for the education of the poorer classes in this city had multiplied, he saw that there was one class for which little provision had been made, and he was one of the first to perceive the mischief which was likely to arise from employers being a less educated body than the employed. He has, indeed, been the pioneer in a cause which is now engaging the attention of thoughtful men—I mean that of middle-class education. At his instance, and under his advice, the Corporation were led to found the City of London School, over which he has watched for above twenty years, where at an almost nominal expense, hundreds of the children of the middle-

classes of this metropolis receive an education which, judged by its results, whether seen in those pupils who enter at once on the busy scene of active life, or those who proceed from the school to our ancient seats of learning, may well bear comparison with the very best of our old foundation schools. These are works which justly entitle a man to honour, and well may the City of London rejoice in the opportunity which has been afforded them of placing the Lord Mayor at the head of the municipal institutions. . . . . It only remains for me, according to immemorial usage, having its origin in times when it was not a mere form, to claim on behalf of the Corporation of London the privileges and franchises to them of right belonging.”

“LORD CHIEF BARON POLLOCK. . . . . “My Lord Mayor, you come here to claim the rights of the City of London. They are about the oldest which the law recognizes ; they are rights by prescription, and they now have the confirmation of an Act of Parliament, and they are conceded to you with the utmost cheerfulness and sincerity. It is only within the last few minutes that I have learnt the peculiar claims which you have on the respect, the esteem, and the gratitude of your fellow-citizens—I mean the great work of education which you have secured for a large class of young persons otherwise totally unprovided for. I, with the utmost sincerity, pronounce my opinion that a better or more important work for the interests and happiness of the community cannot be performed. Where there is education, and where it is universally

Lord Chief  
Baron Pollock

diffused, in my opinion there can be nothing but that freedom which it was the object of those who originally instituted the rights and privileges of the City of London to establish and secure. Among an educated class freedom must exist. If all parties in the State were thoroughly educated—not merely acquainted with their duties, but thoroughly informed of their rights, there must be that freedom which in this country is valued beyond all price. The institutions of the City of London partake also of that character which belongs to the institutions of State. I own I think there are respects in which they are inferior, but *the City of London is worthy of being preserved as a great institution of the country, as continuing to the present day some of the earliest views which our ancestors took of that which would secure the freedom of the people, and at the same time the happiness of the community,*” etc.

Lord Chancellor  
Westbury.

At the Banquet which followed that evening, the LORD CHANCELLOR, when returning thanks to the company for drinking to his health, observed :—“ There is no man—there is no body or order of men—in this country that may not well be proud of receiving the approbation and deserving the good opinion of the citizens of London. You, my Lord Mayor, have adverted, I will not say to my career, but to my good fortune at the bar. Part of that good fortune I owe, and I shall always gratefully acknowledge, to the City of London. I had the honour of being for many years the retained counsel of this city. That was a high

and honourable distinction, which I look back to with great gratitude and pride.”

The LORD MAYOR, in proposing “the House of Lords,” and coupling with the toast the name of Lord Brougham, said. . . . . “On the present occasion he could not help recording his own personal obligations to Lord Brougham for his powerful assistance in carrying through the House of Lords the Bill for establishing the City of London School. In the year 1834 it had been his duty to bring before the Corporation of London a plan for the establishment of a great middle-class school, which they had most readily adopted; but difficulties were encountered in inducing the House of Lords to consent to a measure which was certainly of a more liberal character than was consistent with the notions of education which then prevailed. These difficulties, however, were overcome by the support and influence of Lord Brougham, at that time Lord Chancellor, and to his exertions the passing of the Bill was mainly due. The result had been the great fact of the establishment on a most satisfactory footing of a school, which was not only one of the largest in the kingdom, numbering 640 boys,\* but it had taken its place beside the old foundations of England in the contest for University honours, and sent into the world young men who had won the highest distinctions both in classics and in mathematics. (Cheers.) At a later period Lord Brougham

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\* 720 boys are now in the New School erected on the Victoria Embankment by the liberality of the Corporation at a cost of, including site, upwards of £200,000.

took charge of another Bill for the establishment of a school for the orphan children of freemen of the City of London.—a school supported at the expense of the Corporation, in which 150 boys and girls are boarded, clothed, and educated.”

Right Hon.  
W. E. Glad-  
stone.

(Mr. GLADSTONE) The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, returning thanks for the House of Commons said . . . . . “ My Lord Mayor, speaking in this magnificent hall—this great historic hall—which, through the wise munificence of the City of London, now at length appears before us in all its pristine magnificence—speaking in this hall and returning thanks for the toast of the House of Commons, I feel it due to that city to admit that there is no portion of the British community which, either as regards its own representatives or as regards the supply of enlightened men to other constituencies, does more for the House of Commons than the mercantile community of the great City of London,” (Cheers.) etc.

“ The LORD MAYOR, in a few complimentary sentences, next proposed ‘ The Health of M. Berryer, the distinguished French Advocate,’ which was received with great applause.”

M. Berryer.

“ M. BERRYER . . . . . said,—My lord Maire, my Lords, Mesdames, Messieurs,—Je voudrais pouvoir vous remercier dignement de la faveur insigne qui m’a été accordée d’être admis dans cette solennelle et majestueuse assemblée. (Cheers.) Je ne puis recevoir en ma personne et accepter pour moi-même

les paroles bienveillantes et flatteuses que vous venez de faire entendre, et qui ont été développées par Lord Palmerston (cheers), avec une bonne grâce généreuse de la part d'un esprit aussi distingué que le sien (cheers); et je ne saurais mieux vous exprimer mes remerciements qu'en vous disant avec sincérité quelle admiration j'éprouve devant cette fidèle conservation des vieilles coutumes nationales. Heureuse la nation qui sait garder ainsi la tradition des vieux pères, et jusqu'aux usages qui peuvent paraître de peu d'importance, mais qui font revivre les ancêtres par une sorte de co-existence avec les générations qui leur succèdent; antiques souvenirs qui deviennent la base solide des progrès, des améliorations que les temps réclament. (Cheers.) Il n'est pas de spectacle qui parle plus hautement à l'esprit, et qui émeuve plus les cœurs que celui que nous voyons en ce moment, et pour les yeux qui le contemplant il en est qui seraient bientôt remplis des larmes du regret. Je me livrerais ici à de trop pénibles réflexions, en voyant à la fois, maintenues à travers les siècles, dans la personne d'une reine bien aimée, l'autorité Royale fidèlement respectée, et respectueuse elle-même de toutes les libertés de la nation; près du trône ce grand corps héréditaire de la Chambre des Lords, où vivent, et les dignes héritiers de ceux qui ont fait jadis la gloire de ce pays, et les hommes éminents qui se sont illustrés par les grands services des hautes intelligences au sein d'une nation éclairée. (Cheers.) Plus loin une Chambre des Communes

composée d'hommes librement élus, vrais représentants des intérêts et des volontés d'un peuple loyalement et intelligemment interrogé ; et cette grande institution municipale dont vous êtes, Mylord Maire, la digne et respectable chef, et qui, avec une majestueuse autorité et une entière indépendance, maintient les anciens droits et les fiers privilèges de cette antique cité. (Cheers.) Ne vous étonnez pas, Mylord, des impressions pénibles que subit en ce moment celui qui a l'honneur de parler devant vous. . . . Mais, je n'oublie pas que je suis en dehors de ma patrie, et je m'arrête. Je vous salue, Mylord, et je vous remercie." (Cheers.)

*Extracted from "The Times," Nov. 10, 1864.*

1865.

*"Swearing in the NEW LORD MAYOR.*—Yesterday (November 8th, 1865) the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Phillips) was publicly sworn to the due execution of his office, at Guildhall, in the presence of the members and all the high officers of the Corporation and a goodly number of the citizens," etc.

"I am (said the new LORD MAYOR) essentially a citizen, and I am proud that my fellow-citizens have thought me worthy of this honourable and distinguished position. I look upon this municipality as one of the great landmarks in the history of our country, and I hope the day is distant when any one will be found bold enough to remove it. No one could have witnessed the ceremonial of to-day without feeling a deep and religious interest in it. To my

mind, it connected the history of the past with the present, and to the young, the honest, the diligent, and the active it pointed to a happy and an honourable future. As far as I am concerned in these remarks you may read my history—the history of an independent citizen.”

*Extracted from “The Times” of Nov. 9th, 1865.*

LORD MAYOR’S DAY.—At the presentation of the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Phillips) to the Barons of the Exchequer, the following words were used by—

LORD CHIEF BARON POLLOCK,—“My Lord Mayor, I Lord Chief  
Baron Pollock have to congratulate you upon arriving at the highest honour which it was in the power of your fellow-citizens to confer upon you. I have to congratulate you on being at the head of the greatest corporation of that which may be considered beyond all question the greatest metropolis in the whole world. You are here by the mouth of the Recorder to claim the ancient rights and privileges of the City of London, and they are readily accorded to you. *The City of London is a very ancient part of the institutions of this country. It presents an epitome of the real and true constitution of this realm. It is so old as to be worthy to be preserved for its antiquity, but it has been so useful and has conferred so many benefits upon the country with which it has been connected that it is entitled, in consequence of its utility, its public spirit, and its patriotism, at all*

*times to as much honour as any part of our institutions.* In the history of this country the City of London has been at all times on the side of constitutional liberty, and we have derived, and we still derive, great advantages from the existence of the City of London. During the absence of Parliament it affords opportunities for the declaration of opinions by the ministry of the day, and for the expression of the collected opinions of the public on great and important questions. It is a representation in some measure of the people of England in the reception of eminent personages who come from foreign countries. Indeed, not only in what may be called its public duties, but in every work of charity, in every effort of patriotism, in every work of public good, in whatever may promote the happiness of the inhabitants of this country, the City of London is always foremost—and I had almost said fullest—in the discharge of its duties.”

*Extract from “ The Times ” of Nov. 10, 1865.*

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1866.

“ *At the Presentation of the LORD MAYOR-ELECT on Nov. 2nd, 1866.*

Lord Chancellor  
Chelmsford.

“ The LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord Chelmsford), addressing the Lord Mayor elect, said,—Mr. Alderman Gabriel, I have the satisfaction to convey to you Her Majesty’s approval of your election to the office of chief magistrate of the City of London for the ensuing year. From the account we have just heard from the lips of the learned and eminent Recorder,

(Mr. Russell Gurney), it appears that, by a long and honourable career of industry and intelligence, characteristic of a British merchant, you have by degrees won the position to which you have attained, and that the choice which has been made is not only creditable to the citizens but honourable to yourself. It is unnecessary for me to remind you of the duties you will have to perform. You will have specially intrusted to you the care, peace, and good government of the city, and you will continue to take part in the administration of justice—the most important function that can be exercised by a man towards his fellow men. You will also be specially intrusted with the guardianship of the rights and privileges of the citizens. *You must be aware that we have fallen on times in which institutions, however venerable, are subject to the most severe and searching scrutiny and may be said to be always on their trial. I have had myself great satisfaction, since I have had a seat in the House of Lords, in maintaining and asserting ancient privileges, including some which appertain to the Citizens of London, and I shall always, whenever occasion may arise, and my conscience approves, be ready to defend them.* It is unnecessary for me to point to any example for your guidance and conduct in the exercise of your duties, but if such an example were wanting I should find it ready at hand in the present chief magistrate, for nothing can be more dignified or honourable than the manner in which he has performed the functions of his high office. But you will not require any example but your own.

Pursue that same honourable and conscientious course which has marked you through life, transfer it to the exercise of your high duties, and I am satisfied you will retire from your mayoralty with the conviction that you have faithfully discharged those duties to the satisfaction of your fellow-citizens."

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 3rd, 1866.*

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LORD MAYOR'S DAY. At the presentation of the new Lord Mayor of London (Alderman Gabriel), to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in accordance with ancient custom, he was thus addressed :—

Lord Chief  
Baron Kelly.

"LORD CHIEF BARON KELLY,—My Lord Mayor, I have now, as my predecessors in the office I have the honour to hold have done from very early times, the pleasing duty to discharge of receiving you in this court, and of congratulating you upon having attained the highest honour which can be conferred upon a citizen of London by his fellow-citizens. My Lord, it must be a matter of high gratification to you to feel that in receiving that distinction you are not indebted for it to the accident of noble birth, or to an hereditary claim to honours fought for in the field or won in the senate or at the bar, but that you owe that station to which, with all the dignity and honour attending it, you are now exalted with the full, and I believe I may say the unanimous, approval of your fellow-citizens,—you owe it, I say, to your own honest exertions in an independent line of conduct, to your own efforts to procure for yourself a name,

and wealth, and distinction as a trader of the City of London, the greatest commercial city in the world. . . . . And, first, let me allude to the important part which you are destined to bear in common with ourselves, who have now the gratification of receiving you in this court, in the administration of justice. You, in concurrence with the judges of the land, possess undoubted jurisdiction in that Criminal Court which, sitting as it does within the City of London, possesses the largest jurisdiction in criminal matters of any tribunal existing in the British Empire. . . . . My Lord Mayor, I would also presume, however superfluous it may be, to entreat of you during the period of your mayoralty never for one moment to forget that in you and in the aldermen and citizens is vested the power—at least I hope so—and that *upon you is imposed the duty of ever maintaining unimpaired, and, if possible, unquestioned, the high and ancient privileges of the City of London. With them and under them you have become the first and greatest city in the world.* Without them I would scarcely venture to describe the condition to which you would be reduced—if, indeed, I might not rather use the term “degraded.” I feel confident that those privileges are safe in your hands, and that as long as you have a voice in the administration of justice or in the many beneficial measures which may be adopted by either the Court of Aldermen, the magistracy in general, or by the citizens of London at large with a view to the maintenance of those privileges, they are certain to be regarded, respected, venerated and preserved,” etc.

At the Banquet which followed on that evening at the Guildhall, in returning thanks to the distinguished company who had drank his health, the following expressions were made use of by

Lord Chancellor  
of Chelms-  
ford.

“The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Notwithstanding the extreme personal kindness which has been manifested by you, my Lord Mayor, I cannot consider the present toast, which I rise to acknowledge, as personal to myself. I regard it as the expression of the annual homage which on these great occasions is invariably paid to the law, through its representative—the individual who happens at the time to be its head. Whatever difference of opinion may exist with respect to many other institutions there is an universal feeling pervading the country, that to our equal laws and the impartial administration of them we owe the security of all the rights and liberties of the people. One circumstance which, perhaps, attaches the people to these more than any other is the part they are called on to perform in the administration of the law. That is strikingly and continually demonstrated within the precincts of this great city. At one time the highest criminal Court of Justice in the kingdom, presided over by the Lord Mayor, holds its sittings, where the citizens, assembled as jurymen, decide upon the rights and liberties of their fellow-subjects. At another time the judges of the Superior Courts hold their sittings here, and all the great commercial questions, and all the great questions which are interesting to a commercial community are practically decided by merchants and by persons interested in

the trade and commerce of the country. And these tribunals are presided over by judges of great learning, of perfect integrity, of entire independence, securing the confidence of the people in their decisions, and never more decidedly so than at the present moment. (Cheers.)” . . . . .

Proposing as a toast “The Health of Her Majesty’s Ministers,” the LORD MAYOR observed — “In this ancient and noble hall, the citizens of London have been honoured by the presence of kings, princes, nobles, and distinguished statesmen of all nations and every shade of politics; the occasion being recognised as one on which all parties for the time being are on perfect equality—the history of the Guildhall of the City of London being, in fact, a history of the struggles and triumphs of the people in their efforts to secure their civil and religious liberty, endangered by the encroachments of the Crown on one hand, or the turbulence and disloyalty of the people on the other. It would, therefore, be incorrect to say that politics are excluded from this hall. This, however, I may say with perfect truth, that the citizens ever welcome with sincere cordiality Her Majesty’s Ministers, whatever be their politics, and always rely upon them for the maintenance of all our civil and religious rights and privileges,” etc.

*Extracted from “The Times” of November 10th, 1866.*

*Presentation of the LORD MAYOR-ELECT to the LORD CHANCELLOR, on Nov. 2nd, 1867, and speech of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Chelmsford), on that occasion.*

Lord Chancellor  
Chelmsford.

“The LORD CHANCELLOR said :—My Lord Mayor-Elect, I have the pleasure to announce to you that Her Majesty entirely approves the choice of the citizens of London in electing you to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. From the statement just made by the learned Recorder as to the honourable course of your former life, it appears that you have deservedly gained the esteem and respect of your fellow-citizens, and have fairly won for yourself the high position in which their confidence has placed you. It is almost unnecessary for me to remind you that you will have during your year of office to watch over the peace and safety of the city, to take a conspicuous part in the administration of justice, and to defend the rights and privileges of the Corporation. With respect to the guardianship of the city, we have fallen upon anxious times.\* Outrages and deeds of violence are constantly occurring without any assignable motive, and rumours of tumults and outrages are continually afloat, all tending to a feeling of insecurity and alarm, which calls for more than ordinary vigilance and determination on the part of those who are intrusted with the preservation of the public peace. . . . . I trust, my Lord Mayor-Elect, that during your year of office no tumult or violence will occur to disturb the peace of the city; but if any such occasion should unhappily arise calling for the exercise of extraordinary promptitude and vigour, I feel convinced that you will not

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\* The same number of “*The Times*” records the Fenian Trials at Manchester for the murder of the policeman Brett.

bear the sword in vain. You have been long experienced in the duties of a magistrate, and you will have the assistance and advice of your colleagues whenever they may be needed. *I think the administration of justice in the first instance is nowhere more satisfactorily conducted than in the police courts of the City of London. From the daily report of their proceedings—and where summary jurisdiction is exercised, it is right that magistrates should be fairly watched—I never observe that there is any failure of justice, or any want of discretion.* I have only to set before you your own example, which will be a safe guide. With regard to the rights and privileges of the Corporation, this is an age in which nothing can be expected to stand on foundations of mere custom and antiquity. Everything is now freely canvassed and examined, and if it is found unsound, the title of prescription is pleaded in vain. Besides, institutions which may have been well suited to earlier periods of our history, and to a different state of things, often become, in the march of time, the great innovator, but ill-adapted to the changes which take place in the national life. I do not mean to say that anything of this kind exists with regard to the privileges of the Corporation, but you have among you able and learned men, well versed in everything that relates to the privileges and rights of the city, and if anything requires reformation, you will do well to apply your minds to it with that view, instead of allowing a rude hand to be laid upon those rights and privileges which may sweep them entirely away. My Lord

Mayor-Elect, it is hardly likely that your year of office will be illustrated, as that of your predecessor has been, in a degree destined to be long memorable by visits of foreign Sovereigns, especially of those not in the habit of leaving their dominions; but if an occasion of that kind should arise in which you would be called upon to dispense the hospitalities for which the City of London is renowned, I am sure you will do so with the befitting splendour and public spirit which have marked the year of office of your predecessor. More than he has done in that respect it is impossible to desire, and he may well be held up as an example to those who follow him. For one, I do not look on those entertainments as mere sumptuous ceremonies or exhibitions of costly pageantry; I regard them, on the contrary, as they are regarded abroad, as tending in a high degree to conciliate the good-will and friendly feeling of other nations towards this country, and to promote mutual intercourse."

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 4th, 1867.*

"It is due to the retiring Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Gabriel), whose tenure of office ends to-day, to state that in the city especially, and wherever else he is known, there is but one opinion as to the able and judicious manner in which he has acquitted himself. The visits of the Sultan and of the Viceroy of Egypt, long destined to be memorable, gave to his year of office peculiar interest, and furnished the Corporation, as the only representative body in the metropolis equal to the reception of foreign potentates on their

visits to this country with becoming splendour, and on a scale of commensurate grandeur, with an opportunity for the legitimate exercise of the hospitality for which it has long been renowned. On that occasion, and also on entertaining His Highness the Viceroy under his own roof, Sir Thomas Gabriel well sustained the dignity and honour of the city, as likewise at a later period when he dispensed the hospitalities of the Mansion House before Her Majesty's Ministers and a distinguished company. These were the occasions by which his mayoralty has been chiefly illustrated; but it will also be remembered in connection with the fact that he used his official influence and position to raise and dispense public funds, amounting in all to nearly £50,000, for the relief of the distress in the East of London, and of that consequent upon the deplorable colliery calamities in Yorkshire and Staffordshire. As a magistrate he has the reputation of being singularly painstaking, shrewd, and conscientious, and he has gained for himself the respect and confidence of all the officers of his court. There, and also in the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, one main object with him always was to consult the time of every one connected with them, and he quits office with the general concurrence of the citizens of having well deserved the honour which Her Majesty was pleased to confer on him."

*Extract from "The Times" of Nov. 8th, 1867.*

**LORD MAYOR'S DAY.** After the Recorder had formally introduced the new Lord Mayor (Alderman

Allen) to the Barons of the Exchequer, he concluded by saying, "It only remains that I should claim, as I now do, on behalf of the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London the rights, privileges, and immunities as to them of old have belonged."

Lord Chief  
Baron Kelly.

\* The LORD CHIEF BARON said,—My Lord Mayor,—I rejoice at the opportunity of welcoming your lordship to this court, and in assuring you of the gratification which we feel that the choice of your fellow-citizens has fallen upon one so able and so worthy to fill, with honour to himself and with great benefit to the City of London, the high and distinguished office to which he has been elected. The language in which your learned Recorder has introduced you to this Court and your own high and honourable character leave us no room to doubt that you will discharge the great and important duties assigned to you throughout the year of your mayoralty in a manner in every way satisfactory to the Sovereign and to the people of this country. But, my Lord Mayor, it is not alone to the performance of the ordinary duties assigned to you in the office to which you have been elected that it will be necessary for you to direct your attention; but your attention must be directed also to the passing events of the day, and to those great questions which are likely to arise touching and involving not only the privileges of the great and ancient City of London; but, peradventure, it may happen, its very name and its very existence. The metropolis of this

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\* The whole of this address deserves perusal as an eloquent tribute to the Corporation.

country has now become so great and extensive that it numbers no less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that the inhabitants of the different portions and districts of the capital should lay claim before the Legislature of the country either to participate in the honours and distinctions enjoyed by the Corporation of London, or to secure to themselves the appointment of subordinate and independent municipal Corporations in each of these districts, and, considering the amount of the population, the great, the increasing, and the increased wealth of the inhabitants of the metropolis, it is impossible to deny that the claim which they have made is well founded and is well entitled to the consideration of the Legislature. Under these circumstances, the question already has arisen—and it may be that the time is not merely fast approaching, but is even now at hand, when that question must be more or less finally determined—the question, namely, whether it shall be deemed expedient to leave the Corporation of London as it is, the greatest and freest Corporation in this country, and to erect separate and distinct municipal bodies or Corporations in each, possibly, of the electoral districts of the remainder of the metropolis, or whether to create some great and numerous body to be invested with the management and government of the entire capital, of which the Corporation of the City of London may be destined to form but a part only, and possibly to be merged in the great body thus to be created to represent the entire metropolis. If we consider that question as it

has arisen, it appears to be one of the most important, and to be surrounded with the greatest difficulties of any that has arisen in modern times ; and I venture to think that it is a question which cannot with any approach to certainty or safety be determined until some of these numerous difficulties shall have been solved, and the question itself submitted to the test of actual and practical experience. Possibly, it may be better before it is too late, and before the mischief is done which cannot be re-called, to determine whether municipal Corporations shall be established in the different electoral districts of the metropolis, leaving the Corporation of London as it has existed for many centuries, and still exists at the present day ; but, if it shall be otherwise, if it shall be determined to create one great municipal body to whom the management and the government of the entire metropolis shall be assigned, then will be the time in which you, my Lord Mayor, and the Corporation, with the Citizens of London, may be called upon, not merely to defend your privileges, but to struggle for your very existence. That you, of whom the learned Recorder has said that which entitles you to the confidence of your fellow-citizens and of your country, will do your best to maintain those privileges it is impossible for us for a single moment to doubt ; *and it may well be that when the time shall come for you, the Corporation, to assign the cause why you should be left in possession of all the privileges which for centuries you have enjoyed—your high character for independence, your name, your rank, your supremacy,*

*and the privileges connected with the administration of justice, which you have so long possessed, and the property with which you have been so long intrusted under the sacred sanction of the law—you may be able to challenge your opponents, if opponents shall be found, upon this great and important question, to point out a single instance in the long history of the Corporation of the City of London in which you have betrayed your trust, or exercised the great privileges you possess otherwise than for the benefit of your fellow-citizens and your fellow-countrymen.* And you may well say, upon the score of antiquity, that your Corporation is, not only the greatest and the most famous, but that it is the most ancient Corporation in the world—it is as ancient as the monarchy itself; for among your records is to be found the recognition of some of your privileges more than a century before the Conquest, and not long after the dissolution of the Heptarchy. And, then, when you claim to retain those privileges and rights, and to retain that title and supremacy, it may be well to be assured upon what grounds those rights are to be seriously, and justly it may be, questioned by the Legislature with respect to the mode in which you have applied the funds at your disposal; you have been possessed, as is well known for centuries past, not only of very large revenues arising in part from the taxation of some portions of the people unconnected with the City of London, but of other property, by gifts and grants and bequests, which you have ever held under the sanction of the law, and which have

been ratified and confirmed to you by charters and by many Acts of Parliament. And how have you applied those funds? To the best purposes of a large and liberal charity, to the education of great numbers,—thousands and tens of thousands of your poorer fellow-citizens, to the maintenance of some of our important institutions, as the courts and prisons, and other heads of expenditure connected with the administration of the law, upon great public improvements, and upon a system of hospitality so extensive, so liberal, and so splendid as to have secured to you the thanks and the goodwill of all portions of your fellow subjects. To the application of those funds to purposes of charity, or of the education of the people, or to the aid you have afforded in the administration of the law, no exception ever has been, or ever can be, urged. So with regard to the great public improvements which you have with the funds at your disposal so largely and liberally effected. Why, you have within the last century expended no less than seven millions sterling in some of the greatest public works and most important improvements that have ever been accomplished in any city in the world; and even now you have in hand, and you are actually engaged out of the funds at your disposal in accomplishing further improvements, to the amount of very nearly three millions sterling. It remains only to be considered whether any just exception can be made to the mode in which you have applied your funds, in the dispensation of your splendid hospitalities to various portions

of the people. It is but a small part only of the revenues at your command which have been thus applied ; and in whose favour, and for whose benefit have you dispensed this hospitality? Why, you have invited, and you have feasted at your hospitable board, great and numerous portions of the people, from some among the humblest of your fellow-citizens to those who are most famous among your countrymen in arts and in arms, in literature and in science, in commerce and in manufactures—to orators and statesmen, to Ministers of the Crown, to the Princes, the Kings, and the Queens of England ; nay, more, you have extended these hospitalities to some of the most illustrious of the Sovereigns of Europe, thus not only securing the goodwill and encouraging and promoting a feeling of good-fellowship among your fellow - citizens and among your fellow-subjects, but also encouraging and promoting feelings of loyalty and attachment from the people to the Sovereign, and of kind and benignant sentiments from the Sovereign to the people, likewise cementing and strengthening the bonds of amity and union between this country and perhaps the most important, the most populous and powerful nations and their rulers throughout the world. Yet a time may come when you may be called upon not only to defend your rights to the property by means of which you have indulged in this splendid system of hospitality, but you may also see by whom that demand shall be made upon you that *you may challenge your opponents or enemies—if enemies you may have—to point*

out a single instance in which one shilling of those great funds at your disposal has ever been expended to procure the personal enjoyment, or the personal aggrandizement of any one member of your Corporation; on the contrary, you, my Lord Mayor, may before long find, by costly experience, that not only is no part of those funds applied to the personal enjoyment or the personal benefit of the officers of the Corporation, or of the citizens, but that you and the chief members of the Corporation, the Lord Mayor and the sheriffs, may be called upon to contribute out of your private resources, and largely to contribute, to the expenditure necessary to support this system of hospitality. *My Lord Mayor, the time may come when—indeed, it has already been proposed, upon high authority—the question shall be raised and submitted to the Legislature whether this great Corporation of London shall be amalgamated and blended, with a multiplicity of corporate offices to be created, into one vast body for the Municipal Government of the entire metropolis; and if that time should come, then, if I may presume to advise you, stand fast upon your claim, founded upon your uniform line of conduct for many, many centuries, to retain your name and title, to retain your rank and supremacy as the first and greatest Corporation in the Empire, to retain the share you have hitherto held in the administration of the law, and in the appointment and election of law officers to assist the judges of the land, and to defend the property which has been confirmed and secured to you by charters*

and by Acts of Parliament for more than 500 years. Then, if the time shall come when the potent hand of reform shall be stretched forth above and around you—it may even be against you—if you can succeed, as I trust from the wisdom and justice of the Legislature you will succeed, in establishing and maintaining your claims to this rank and these titles, then it may be said of you, in the language of the poet, speaking of the dominion of England on the seas, though a second deluge were to overspread the earth—

‘Thy power were safe, and her destroying hand  
Shall but enlarge the bounds at thy command.’

My Lord Mayor, I cannot close this address to you at a moment when I cannot but feel that a most important portion of your privileges may be in some peril without referring to one of the most important which you possess, and which you have ever exercised to the great and unspeakable benefit of your fellow-citizens and your fellow-countrymen—I mean the right that you possess to elect your own law officers, and to enable them to bear the important part which they have hitherto so worthily borne in aid of Her Majesty’s judges in the administration of justice in the Central Criminal Court. You may well say that that privilege has never been abused. Among the Recorders and Common Serjeants whom you, the Corporation of London, have appointed from time to time are to be found many of the most illustrious members of the law, who have deservedly and worthily obtained, by the favour of the Crown and the approval of the people, the very highest

offices of the law—from the office of Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice downwards—and among whom are to be found the names of Coke, Holt, and Lord Denman, and may I be permitted to add that the selection you have made in our own times has added to that list two great and worthy members—I mean my learned friends the present law officers of the Corporation, the Recorder and the Common Serjeant, whom I have now the pleasure of seeing by your side, men eminent and able in their profession, and worthy to take their seats beside those whose privilege it is to address you from the Bench of Justice in this Court,” etc.

At the Banquet at Guildhall, which took place on that evening, the late Lord Mayor, SIR THOMAS GABRIEL, observed—“Twelve months ago I entered on the office of Lord Mayor, with a full appreciation of its obligations and duties, and fully recognising the force and truth of the axiom then uttered by the gifted Chancellor of the Exchequer (Right Hon. B. Disraeli), that, ‘Though individuals may form communities, institutions alone can form nations,’—(cheers)—and I was perfectly aware that I was then taking the presidency of an institution which had for centuries done as much, or, perhaps, more than any kindred institution in affecting the character of the nation, by offering a platform upon which men, possessing qualifications for public service may acquire that independence of thought and action to be derived from the management and discussion of their local affairs, and thus be fitted for taking

part in higher public duties. A study of the history of this Corporation will, I think, show that the principles upon which it is based have not interfered with its being adapted to the requirements of age to age in past times, and need not, while retaining these principles, and many of the external evidences and reminders of its antiquity and connection with the events of ages passed away, prevent this Corporation being adapted to all the requirements of the rapidly changing state of society in the present day of uninterrupted progress." (Cheers.)

*Extracted from "The Times" of November 11th, 1867.*

Presentation of the Lord Mayor-Elect (Alderman James Lawrence) to the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cairns). On this occasion, among others, the following observations were made by

1868.

"The LORD CHANCELLOR. . . . My Lord, the dignity you have attained is one of high honour, but, at the same time, one of great responsibility. The public will look to the chief officer of the City of London as the person upon whom will depend its good order and regulation in everything that concerns its police affairs, and when we consider the vast amount of property at stake in the City of London, and the millions of human beings congregating in and passing and re-passing through it from day to day, it must be obvious that on the maintenance of good order depend in a high degree the well-being and prosperity of the

Lord Chancellor Cairns.

community itself. Again, you have to intervene in a prominent manner in the administration of the criminal justice of the city, and that part of the criminal justice requiring the greatest tact and judgment—namely, the summary conviction of offenders. That is a matter in which, no doubt, you have had considerable experience, and in which I know you will be assisted by your colleagues and by able law officers. But on the police regulations and the administration of justice depend in a great degree the peace and welfare of the community. It is not merely that your magisterial decisions should be in accordance with justice, of which no one can entertain a doubt, but that they should be marked by energy, promptitude, and certainly—above all—by uniformity. My Lord Mayor-Elect,—There can be no doubt the citizens will look to you as the natural defender of the privileges of the Corporation. *I rejoice to think that with regard to the just rights and privileges of the Corporation of London, as far as I can judge, so far from there being any desire from without to interfere with them, I believe those privileges are regarded with pride and satisfaction by the public at large.* There is but one circumstance which could lead to any danger to those rights and privileges, and I may be allowed to mention it. That danger would lie where, if there should be matters with respect to which the Corporation should be required to adjust itself to the requirements of the times, essentially different from those in which they had their origin, there should be any failure of the Corporation so to amend and adapt

itself. But when I remember there are in that Corporation men whose sagacity, foresight, breadth of view, and whose practical knowledge of business are undoubted, I cannot for myself entertain any apprehension on that account, nor can I doubt that, wherever amendment and re-adjustment may be needed, that amendment and re-adjustment will not only be carried into effect by, but will originate with, the Corporation," etc.

*Extract from "The Times" of Nov. 3rd, 1868.*

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LORD MAYOR'S DAY. On the occasion of the presentation of the new Lord Mayor (Alderman James Lawrence) to the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster,

"The LORD CHIEF BARON, addressing the Lord Mayor, said,—I must begin by praying your Lordship's indulgence if, from a slight infirmity affecting my voice, I am unable to address your Lordship at any length even upon this auspicious occasion. But, my Lord, it is with sincere pleasure that I congratulate you upon having been raised by the unanimous voice of a great body of your fellow-citizens to the high office of Lord Mayor of the City of London; and when we are told by my learned and able friend, the Common Serjeant, that your father before you was raised by his fellow-citizens to a high dignity in the Corporation, and that his son, your brother, was raised to a still higher position, we learn that in this country and in your great and ancient city

Lord Chief  
Baron Kelly.

honours may be hereditary as well by merit as by law. . . . . And well and fortunate it is that one so highly qualified as yourself should have been called to preside over the corporate body and the citizens of London at this most trying and eventful period of our history, when a Parliament is about to assemble chosen by a newly-created elective body, vastly augmented in its numbers and altered in its constitution. My Lord, before that Parliament, of which we now know your Lordship not unworthily aspires to be a member, the great Corporation of which you are chief must be put upon its trial. The great question will arise and be determined whether this vast metropolis, with its three millions of inhabitants, shall be placed under the local protection and management of one great governing body with, perhaps, and by no means certainly, a chief magistrate at its head, or be sub-divided into a number of districts and municipalities, each with its own constitution, its council, its magistracy, and its chief. My Lord, when that time shall arrive, with its many great and unavoidable changes in prospect, I have no doubt your Lordship and the other members of the great Corporation to which you belong will be found prepared to meet the ordeal which you must undergo, and equal to the sacrifices which you may be called upon to make; but you, my Lord, and all those with whom you are associated will struggle for the accomplishment of those reforms, and of those only which you in your own judgments and consciences believe to be most conducive to the well-being,

the happiness, and the prosperity of your fellow-citizens and fellow-countrymen. And whatever may be your destiny, allow me to express my hope and belief that you will continue to enjoy and deserve the respect and confidence of the whole people of this country by your unceasing and unsparing efforts to exercise the powers conferred upon you and to apply the resources at your disposal as you have long heretofore done, by well and effectually aiding in the administration of justice, by promoting the great cause of education, to which I rejoice to know you have, greatly to the public good, directed your attention among all classes, and more especially among the more humble and helpless of your fellow-citizens; by administering the blessings of charity among the poor, by assisting in those vast and splendid improvements in the disposition and the architectural structure of your streets of which the city may now justly boast, and by dispensing your magnificent hospitalities, not only to the Sovereign on the throne and the Princes of the Royal blood, but to all the most distinguished and meritorious among your fellow-countrymen and the most eminent of other nations who visit this country. *Thus, my Lord, you will prove to those who will have to decide upon your fate as a Corporation that you have not been unworthy the power, or the wealth, or the privileges which you have now enjoyed for nearly a thousand years.* To the late Lord Mayor I have to express the thanks of the Court on account of the generous hospitality with which he has at all

times welcomed the judges of this court and the other judges of the realm engaged in the administration of the law," etc.

Right Hon.  
Lord Mayor  
Lawrence.

At the Banquet which took place on that evening at the Guildhall, "The Health of their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers," was proposed by the LORD MAYOR, who, coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Johnson, the representative in this country of the United States of America, observed:—"The Atlantic cable seemed now to bind the nations of America and England more closely together than at any former period, and the vibration of the needle at either end of that cable would, he hoped, prove a faithful index of the beating in unison of American and English hearts on all questions where liberty and the rights of conscience were concerned." . . .

The American  
Minister (Mr.  
Reverdy  
Johnson).

"MR. REVERDY JOHNSON, who was loudly cheered, said,—May it please your Royal Highness, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I rise on behalf of the foreign representatives at Her Majesty's Court, to acknowledge the honour you have done us in the toast which has just been proposed by the Lord Mayor, and to return you our joint thanks for the manner in which you have thought proper to respond to it. The favourable opinion of London can never be indifferent to the representatives of other nations at Her Majesty's Court. The intelligence and enterprise of the people of this city have never been greater for centuries past than they are at present. It is the most populous and possibly the richest city in the world, and its expressed approbation of the representatives of other

nations cannot fail to be most acceptable to the Governments which they represent. We rejoice at the wealth and prosperity of London, knowing that your institutions are founded on those principles of freedom which are essential to the happiness and prosperity of man," etc.

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 10th, 1868.*

"The public will learn with much satisfaction from the speech of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, at the Guildhall, that the questions in dispute between England and the United States of America have been so far settled that they can no longer disturb the relations of the two countries," etc.

Example of  
the utility of  
Speeches at  
the Guildhall  
Mayoralty  
Banquet.

*Extract from leader in "The Times" of Nov. 10th, 1868.*

Speech of Lord Hatherley (the Lord Chancellor) on the presentation to him of Alderman Besley, the Lord Mayor-Elect:—

1869.

"The LORD CHANCELLOR,—My Lord Mayor-Elect, I have to convey to you Her Majesty's entire approval of the choice which the Citizens of London have made in electing you as their chief magistrate for the ensuing year. That it has devolved upon me to give you this assurance is a peculiar satisfaction to me, remembering, as I do, my own connection with the City of London, and that it is more than half a century since my father was presented on two successive occasions to one of my most distinguished predecessors in the office I now have the honour to hold, for that approval which the Crown accords to the Alderman whom the Citizens of London, from time to time,

Lord Chancellor  
Hatherley.

elect as their chief magistrate. My father came from the same county as yourself ; it was in Exeter that he first engaged in business, and I am thankful to find that you so well merited the esteem and respect, not only of those among whom you lived there, but of the community among whom so much of your later life has been spent, and who have conferred upon you the highest honour in their power to bestow. There is no danger of my forgetting the special dignity which attaches to your office. *I hardly know, indeed, any office more dignified than that which, for a period of 800 years, has been conferred from year to year by the free voice of the Citizens of London upon one of their own community. The Conqueror found the Citizens of London in the possession of those great rights and privileges which they have since continued to exercise to the present day,* and there is only one instance in their history in which a reigning monarch attempted to interfere with that exercise. The duty which devolves upon me to-day of expressing Her Majesty's approval of the choice of your fellow-citizens, while on the one hand it implies a reservation to the Crown of a privilege which it must necessarily possess in reference to those called to the exercise of magisterial functions, is, at the same time, an annual proof of the willingness with which those privileges are year by year sanctioned and continued ; and I trust, my Lord Mayor-Elect, it will long continue to be so. You are, no doubt, called upon to exercise many important and responsible duties as the successor of those who, for a period unexampled in history,

have, by the free choice of their fellow-citizens, been elected to protect them in the exercise of their rights, the performance of their duties, and in the enjoyment of their property and their freedom ; and you will, no doubt, feel the force of that maxim which has been applied to the nobility of this realm, but which is no less applicable to those who, like you, my Lord Mayor-Elect, continue that long line of chief magistrates of the City of London, which has never been interrupted—*Noblesse oblige*. You, Sir, in that position will, I have no doubt, be a worthy representative of the dignity and authority of the chief magistrate of this great metropolis. High and important duties are unquestionably vested in you. In some of them you have been exercised in your capacity of an Alderman, but upon another branch of them—namely, in presiding over the deliberations of the Council of the Municipality of London—you have now to enter. There is one subject to which reference has been made on these occasions by those who have preceded me in my present office, and by my immediate predecessor, and as it is not in any way connected with party feeling, but rather, on the contrary, partakes of friendly suggestion, I, too, may refer to it—namely, that institutions of such great antiquity, and which have so well answered their purpose as to be maintained for so long a period of time, must undoubtedly, like all human institutions, be liable to be impaired by lapse of time—to defects, on the one hand, occasioned by that lapse of time, and, on the other, to be chargeable with shortcomings, having regard to the

growing freedom and advancement of mankind. The city over which you have to preside is hemmed in on all sides by a vast and increasing population—so vast, indeed, that I believe it is twenty-fold that of the city proper. That circumstance has been brought prominently before the whole Corporation of London, and, no doubt, they will exercise their minds on the subject, and take into consideration what can be done to repair the breaches that time may have made in their institutions on the one hand, and on the other to adapt those institutions to the growing wants of the community. I am convinced there exists in the Corporation, not only the wish, but the talent and the capacity to meet these exigencies, and wishing you, my Lord Mayor-Elect, in every respect, the guidance of Providence in the discharge of the high duties which have devolved upon you, and believing most firmly what has justly been stated by the learned Common Serjeant as to the energy you have hitherto displayed in the various pursuits in which you have been long engaged, I feel confident that the approbation which Her Majesty has graciously vouchsafed to you to-day, through me, will be eventually confirmed by that of your fellow-citizens at the termination of your mayoralty.”

*Extract from "The Times" of Nov. 3rd, 1869.*

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**LORD MAYOR'S DAY.** At the presentation of the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Besley) to the Barons of the Exchequer, the **COMMON SERJEANT** (Mr.

Chambers), thus referred to the retiring Lord Mayor (Alderman James C. Lawrence) :—“ Scarcely had he been seated in the civic chair before he was returned to Parliament by the borough of Lambeth, one of the largest constituencies in the kingdom. . . . . It would be satisfactory to their Lordships to hear that the public peace of the metropolis had remained unbroken during the past year of office, notwithstanding many thousands of workpeople had to endure great suffering in consequence of the depression of trade. The commercial panic of 1866 had borne fruit also during the past year in the shape of some painful investigations, the most important of which were held before the late Lord Mayor, whose patience, intelligence, and even-handed justice displayed in the conduct of those important inquiries reflected upon him, in the estimation of the citizens, the highest possible credit. In order in some measure to relieve those who suffered from the depression of trade the late Lord Mayor presided over the British Colonial Emigration Society, under whose auspices nearly 4,000 emigrants had left these shores, and reason existed for believing that most of them would speedily become well-to-do citizens in our various colonies, a credit to the country of their birth as well as to that of their adoption, and a source of strength to the Empire. The late mayoralty was distinguished by the large number of public works which were opened. In December last the new meat and poultry market was inaugurated ; shortly afterwards the Lord Mayor was

called upon to lay the first stone of an institution, since handsomely endowed by the munificence of the merchant princes of London, designed to supply a sound middle-class education to the youth of the metropolis, and at present affording instruction to 900 scholars. The late Lord Mayor had also, taken a peculiar interest in benevolent, industrial, and international exhibitions. At Amsterdam, where 200 of his fellow-citizens consented to compete, the late Lord Mayor was received with the most signal distinction, and entertained with regal hospitality by the King and Queen of Holland. Subsequently his Lordship visited the Belgians, on the occasion of a national *tir*, and there also he was awarded a most distinguished reception. On his return from the Continent the late Lord Mayor delivered an interesting address at the opening to the public of Bunhill Fields, a spot memorable in our national history, and dear to millions of our fellow-citizens as being the last resting-place of poets and patriots, and henceforth, by the liberality of the city, destined to become a commodious and beautiful scene of healthful recreation. Subsequently, the late Lord Mayor was engaged in other public works, and at length, at the close of the civic year, had the honour of receiving from Her Majesty a gracious intimation that she would gratify her loyal citizens of London by signaling with her royal presence the opening of the two great undertakings—the Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct. Accordingly, on Saturday, amid countless numbers of her

enthusiastic subjects, Her Majesty inaugurated these two works," etc.

"The LORD CHIEF BARON congratulated the Lord Mayor on the attainment of the highest honour his fellow-citizens could confer upon him, and also upon the fact that it had been his singular, and he believed, unprecedented, good fortune to receive the gracious approval by Her Majesty of his appointment from the lips of one whose father had occupied the position of chief magistrate of the City of London. It was, indeed, a subject for congratulation and encouragement among all the citizens that the son of one whom they had chosen to be their chief magistrate should have risen to the highest office in the State, with a single exception, and now, in the person of the Lord Chancellor, signified Her Majesty's approval of the choice they had made. He also congratulated his Lordship upon succeeding to office so soon after the great spectacle to which the learned Common Serjeant had alluded—a spectacle well worthy of the greatest and richest city of the world, and well worthy of the nation which contained that city. It must have been a subject for gratitude that the completion of those mighty works, Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct, should have induced our gracious Majesty to emerge from her long and sad retirement, and amid the acclamations of tens of thousands of her loyal subjects, signify by her presence her approbation of the works which have been so admirably executed. But there was another side of the picture. More than once it had become

Lord Chief  
Baron Kelly.

his duty to recall the attention of the Lord Mayor to the certainty that *at no distant time questions would arise and be submitted to the Legislature touching the continuation or the destruction of the privileges, and perhaps even the existence, of the Corporation. He besought his Lordship and those around him, especially such as had seats in the Legislature, to give attention to the matter, and urge upon the Legislature the necessity of maintaining unimpaired the privileges belonging to the citizens. The danger was great and notorious; many schemes had been proposed, and more than one involved the complete destruction of the City of London as a Corporation.* During the time he was retained as counsel for the city, and since he had been honoured with a seat upon the Bench, he had given his profound attention to the matter, and he ventured now to suggest that of all the many schemes submitted to the Legislature one only was worthy of their attention. *The Hon. Member for East Surrey (Mr. C. Buxton), intimately and largely connected with the commerce of the metropolis, a gentleman and a scholar, had put forward a scheme which the Corporation would do well to consider, and, if possible, to encourage and promote. That scheme deserved their support because it preserved unimpaired the privileges, the constitution, and the powers of the great city and its Corporation, and at the same time suggested to the Legislature a plan under which, by forming the several electoral districts of the metropolis into distinct municipalities, the whole metropolis would*

*become one great Corporation, which could proceed as a whole in all general matters, and yet preserve untouched the peculiar privileges of the city. If that scheme should receive the sanction of the Legislature, it might become his agreeable duty to congratulate some future chief magistrate of the City of London upon a great, a magnificent, and beneficial reform,"* etc.

At the Banquet in the Guildhall, that evening, replying to the toast of "The Health of the Lord High Chancellor of England," which had been proposed by the Lord Mayor and drank by the company—

"The LORD CHANCELLOR.—My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—I am most deeply thankful to you, my Lord Mayor, for the manner in which you have proposed, and to this assembly for the manner in which it has accepted, this toast. You may well believe that it is with no ordinary feelings of emotion that I rise in the midst of this hall, where I have been so often present on so many varied occasions at your high festival—exercising my franchise as a voter and an elector of the city and attending my father during his twenty-eight years connection with this Corporation. I can ill express my feelings on the present occasion. I can assure you that when I attended here last year upon this day nothing was further or could be further from my thoughts than that I should be called upon to take such a part as I do in this day's commemoration. I say no more on that subject, because it is always unpleasant to speak

Lord Chancellor  
Hatherley.

much of self. I can only say I thank you. I am proud of having been born in the midst of you, within a few hundred yards of this place, and of having been associated with the City of London from my earliest youth. (Cheers.) *But now let me say one word on the great institution we see here before us this day—unparalleled by any existing in the past history of the world. We have here a Corporation which is undoubtedly of 800 years' standing at least, under the Charter of the Conqueror, and we may say, without fear of contradiction, that we have at least 200 years to add to that; so that we have an institution lasting for 1,000 years, an institution of free men, having their own laws, electing their own magistrates, and acting in every way with that municipal freedom which has been the source of liberty in every country now existing in Europe.* I believe that to our municipal institutions is mainly due the general enjoyment of freedom which the nations now have, and it is for this reason I observe that in other countries where those institutions have endured, freedom has endured also." The noble and learned Lord further dilated on this topic, illustrating it by reference to the state of other countries, and especially Holland, and concluded by again thanking the company for the honour they had done him.

Right Hon.  
W. E. Glad  
stone.

"Mr. GLADSTONE (then Prime Minister). . . . My Lord Mayor, it is a great encouragement to us in the course of our weighty duties to meet you on these occasions. We stand here at the very heart of the nation's life, and in receiving expressions of your

sympathy, in being bid God speed by you, we read in these expressions which proceed from you, an omen and an indication of a common sentiment which we know pervades the land, and we receive your voice as if it were the voice of the kingdom at large."

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 10th 1869.*

On the presentation of the Lord Mayor of London (Alderman Dakin) to the Barons of the Exchequer, the LORD CHIEF BARON observed that—"It was his Lordship's fortune to have succeeded to the mayoralty before the close of the most eventful year the world had ever known, and the state of public affairs reminded him that when addressing his worthy predecessor in office upon the same occasion last year, he ventured to remind him of the duty which was imposed upon him of defending the rights and property of the City of London, then threatened, and, as he feared, even now threatened, with invasion, if not with entire extinction. But the City of London had in the meantime survived the dissolution of an empire and the downfall of its chief,\* as well as the utter extinction and annihilation of the temporal and territorial sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff, which had existed for more than a thousand years. . . . Turning to a brighter picture, he congratulated his Lordship on the enactment of a law which

1870.

Lord Chief  
Baron Kelly.

\* The Lord Chief Baron was here referring to the Franco-German War and the downfall of the Emperor Napoleon III.

would extend the blessings of education to the most humble classes throughout the country, and especially rejoiced at the fact that it would come into operation during the term of his Lordship's year of office, since the citizens of London were so greatly indebted to him for the successful efforts he had made in the cause of education in establishing one of the most excellent educational institutions the city possessed," etc.

*Extract from "The Times" of November 10th, 1870.*

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**1871.** Presentation of the LORD MAYOR-ELECT (Mr. Alderman Gibbons), to the Lord Chancellor, on November 2nd, 1871.

The DEPUTY-RECORDER, addressing Lord Hatherley, observed:—"His Lordship (the Lord Chancellor) would not be surprised to learn from that brief review of the public life of Mr. Alderman Gibbons that his career added another to the already long list of examples of those who in this metropolis by intelligence, integrity, diligence, and perseverance in the pursuit of trade, reaped their appropriate reward in the acquisition of a liberal competence, and by public spirit and public service acquired the confidence and secured the gratitude of their fellow-citizens. Of that confidence and gratitude in the case of Mr. Alderman Gibbons they had now furnished the proof, in having cheerfully awarded him not merely that honour which he had merited, but honour in its highest form,—namely, accompanied by those functions and responsibilities for which he had qualified himself by long

practice and experience in offices of less dignity and difficulty. Mr. Alderman Gibbons now only waited to receive from the lips of his Lordship the assurance of the approval of Her Most Gracious Majesty in order to enter with cheerful alacrity upon the arduous duties before him."

"The LORD CHANCELLOR, addressing the Lord Mayor-Elect, said it became his pleasing duty to announce the entire approbation of Her Majesty of the choice which his fellow-citizens had made in electing him to the office of chief magistrate. It was a singular privilege which the Citizens of London had enjoyed from the remotest period of its history of electing their chief magistrate from year to year. No one could arrive at that high position without having been previously well tried and sifted as regarded his character and conduct by repeated manifestations of respect and goodwill on the part of his fellow-citizens. Ordinarily, in three cases at least was the approbation of his fellow-citizens manifested before a gentleman could be called to fill the highest office in their gift. In those cases he must have been elected by the householders of his ward and well-known to them previously. To represent them in the Court of Common Council he must necessarily have been elected by those same householders, and so again when he was chosen to fill the high office of a magistrate. He was afterwards to be elected by the citizens, differently grouped, no doubt, in their capacity of Liverymen, to the office of Sheriff; and lastly, it required the assent of the Livery to place him in the high position of

Lord Chancellor  
Hatherley.

Lord Mayor. He conceived that much of the honour and dignity, and, he might add popularity, which attached to that office was due to the circumstance of the occupant of it having to be again and again confirmed by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. Instances were most rare in which those who had been elected to the office, and who had had to pass through that ordeal, had been found unequal to its duties and responsibilities. He was sure, in the present instance, the zeal and ability with which the Lord Mayor-Elect had discharged the public functions committed to him, and from his having formerly, as a member of the Common Council, been placed in a position of trust with respect to the property of the Corporation, would still distinguish him during his mayoralty. It was to be regretted that in the early period of our history it was not foreseen that large aggregations of people would be collected round the capital of the City of London. It would have been greatly to the advantage of us all if at an earlier period it had been anticipated that the City of London proper would be so environed as it now was by vast populations, which now apparently reduced it to a position which, with respect to its resident population, was very different from that which it formerly occupied. *But they were all aware that although many of the citizens had ceased to reside in it, and its actual inhabitants now bore but a small proportion to the population of the great metropolis of England, yet as regarded wealth and the vast importance and multiplicity of the business constantly transacted there, in its banks, its Royal Exchange, and*

*in endless other ways, it was still the great centre of industry and of population to the mass of the inhabitants of London, in its most extensive sense, which now surrounded it*; and one was happy to think that the privilege of electing their chief magistrate was still confided to those who were engaged in pursuits within it which led them to take an unceasing interest in its welfare, although many of them had ceased to reside in it. Over that city the Lord Mayor-Elect was now called to preside, and he could not help alluding to the hold which it always had on those who had acquired their wealth there, though they had ceased to reside in it. That was proved by their having at all times as a body evinced their readiness to be guided by the chief magistrate for the time being in the distribution of their benevolence, which had almost a national importance when a call was made on the liberality of England towards other countries not so favourably situated as it in that respect. It had been shown to a memorable extent during the present year, owing to a series of events which led the Lord Mayor-Elect's immediate predecessor, during a great and unexpected calamity, to take the lead in the City of London in sending succour to that great country nearest to us on the Continent of Europe, and with which we had been in friendly relation for fifty years. He had also still more recently taken the lead in a movement for sending succour to our brethren across the Atlantic, who, though separated from us by distance, were our own flesh and blood, towards the relief of a sudden

and disastrous calamity which had afflicted one of their greatest cities. The retiring Lord Mayor on each of those occasions had proved himself equal to the emergency, and had worthily upheld the dignity and influence of his office in relieving those who had been stricken down by misfortune. He trusted the Lord Mayor-Elect might be spared duties so painful; but he would have, no doubt, ample opportunities for public spirit and usefulness. To all appearance they might hope the peace of Europe was now secured, for a time at least, and he was called to preside over the destinies of the City of London at a period when everything seemed to be favourable to the development of commercial prosperity. No words of his (the LORD CHANCELLOR'S) could well exaggerate the importance of having an able, intelligent, and well-trying magistrate at the head of affairs at a period of prosperity no less than one of adversity. The Lord Mayor-Elect would have to watch over its interests, with the view to promote tranquillity and order, to maintain the rights of property, and, it might be, of life itself. All those important duties were for the time confided to a great extent, to the keeping of the Lord Mayor, and there could be no doubt he would discharge them with a due sense of responsibility, and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, to whom he was immediately accountable."

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 3rd, 1871.*

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LORD MAYOR'S DAY. On the presentation of the Lord Mayor (Mr. John Sills Gibbons) to the Barons of the Exchequer, on the 9th of November, 1871, the LORD CHIEF BARON observed:—"Much had been done by his predecessors. They had enlarged and widened many thoroughfares, and had almost renewed the city by the erection of handsome buildings worthy to compare with their magnificent cathedral. . . . . He had noticed with satisfaction that the Corporation had joined with the Metropolitan Board of Works in an undertaking calculated to secure the health and comfort of the humble classes of the community,"\* etc.

Lord Chief  
Baron Kelly.

At the Banquet which took place that evening in the Guildhall, the American Minister expressed himself thus:—"It is impossible for me to forget that when the appalling news of the dreadful calamity which, under Providence, fell on the beautiful and growing city of Chicago first reached this country, and when, as soon as I could recover from the stunning blow of its first announcement, I summoned the American citizens resident in London to take into consideration what they could do for the relief of their afflicted fellow-countrymen, I found that the late Lord Mayor, if he had not anticipated me, had taken such immediate action that, *pari passu* with what we were doing, a generosity was displayed by the citizens of London, which, if it did not exceed, equalled that manifested by the

The American  
Minister.

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\* This was said in reference to improved dwellings for artisans, etc.

Americans themselves. (Hear, hear.) The Lord Mayor and the citizens of London may congratulate themselves on the part they have taken in promoting kindly feelings between the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain. We diplomats may feel pride in the part we have taken to effect the same object by means of diplomacy. Treaties may do much, conventions may do much, material communications—lines of telegraph and Atlantic steamers—may do much to establish and maintain such feelings; but nothing tends so much in that direction as the fact of the great popular heart in one country beating in sympathetic and kindly response to the throbbings of the great popular heart in another. It is therefore, my Lord Mayor, I say that the prompt, cordial, and generous help extended by the citizens of London through their civic authorities to the city of Chicago, and the readiness with which the people of other parts of this empire came forward to assist in the same work, evince a spirit that has a value beyond that of treaties and conventions in bringing people kindly, cordially, and lastingly together." (Cheers.)

The health of the late Lord Mayor having been proposed in complimentary terms—

"MR. ALDERMAN DAKIN, in responding, said . . . . the branch of duty above all others in which he had had an opportunity of labouring during the past year had called for more than usual attention, and he had been highly gratified by the mode in which his fellow-citizens and the country in general

had constituted him, and those who kindly acted with him, their great almoners. More than £200,000 had been provided as a substantial mark of that sympathy with which we had regarded the unexpected trials and sorrows that had befallen our great neighbour across the Channel ; those that had overtaken our fellow-subjects in the West India Islands ; the ravages by fire of the noble City of Chicago ; and the terrible famine which was spreading desolation in the ancient Kingdom of Persia. It was a source of pride to the ancient Municipality of London that in any cry of sorrow and suffering the Mansion House was looked to as a centre to which offerings flowed, and from which help was administered ; and he was glad to state that within the last twenty years not less than two millions of money had been so directed to the sacred cause of charity.”

*Extracted from “The Times” of November 10th, 1871.*

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Address of Lord Selborne, the Lord Chancellor, to Sir Sydney Waterlow, the Lord Mayor-Elect, delivered on the 2nd of November, 1872.

1872

“The LORD CHANCELLOR, addressing Sir Sydney Waterlow, said,—My Lord Mayor-Elect, it gives me very great satisfaction to be the organ on the present occasion of Her Majesty for the purpose of expressing to your Lordship Her Majesty’s gracious approval of the choice which the citizens of London have made of you to be their Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. Myself, an hereditary

Lord Chancellor Selborne.

citizen of London, and succeeding immediately in the office I have now the honour to hold another hereditary citizen, I need not tell your Lordship that I feel more than a common or passing interest in everything which concerns the welfare of the City of London, with which I am so connected, and with which my ancestors were connected before me ; and, therefore, if I were not called to the high office of magistracy, which it is my duty to fill, I should feel gratified and proud at the choice of so fit a man to preside over the affairs of that great city for the year ensuing. *But I cannot but recollect that we have common duties to discharge with respect to the administration of justice, and with respect to which nothing is more important than that, in the metropolis over which you are called upon to preside, justice shall be so administered that an example may be set to all the local authorities throughout the country. I am happy to say that in times past such an example has been set with the best effects.* I am happy to know that it is not a new thing for you, Sir Sydney Waterlow, to give your attention to those duties ; indeed, the representative of the Recorder (Sir Thomas Chambers, Deputy-Recorder) has referred to a most useful improvement introduced by you eleven years ago, by which the police establishments of the City of London must have been greatly strengthened and assisted.\* I know, also, that you have able col-

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\* In 1861 a special vote of thanks was accorded to (then) Mr. Sydney Waterlow, by the Corporation, for designing and superintending the establishment of telegraphic communication between the several police stations of the city.

leagues and learned advisers to assist you. I know also—and this, perhaps, is the greatest thing of all—that you have to administer justice in the midst of a population, of which the City of London itself is but the centre, which, I think, deserves to be described as the most law-abiding, the most orderly, the most industrious and well-conducted population which for its numbers, or for anything approaching its numbers, can be found in the entire world. I do not doubt, therefore, my Lord Mayor-Elect, that the administration of justice will prosper in your hands. There are other important duties which you are called upon to discharge. You have to maintain the honour and dignity of this great Corporation—one of the greatest, most ancient, and most honourable in the world. You have also to take the lead in all those public-spirited and useful works, undertakings, and movements by which the City of London and its chief magistrates have always been distinguished. It will be for you, with natural and accurate discrimination, to perceive what are the things which ought to receive the countenance and to be inaugurated with the authority of the chief magistrate of the city. *You have many brilliant examples set before you which have shed a lustre, not only in ancient times, but in recent times, over the city, and have obtained for it proofs of honourable recognition throughout the country.* I refer to such movements as those during the Crimean War for our suffering soldiers ; during the famine in India for assistance to the poor sufferers from that famine ; during the late French War for the relief

of the distress and suffering from that unhappy and calamitous struggle ; during the time of the fire in Chicago for assistance to our brethren across the Atlantic ; and I might enumerate many more such works for the benefit of all parts of the world and all classes of our fellow-men that have been aided by the exertions of this great city. *The city also has never been behindhand in fostering useful undertakings at home—such as those connected with the development of industrial homes and middle-class schools*, the improvements at St. Paul's, and, more than all, may I refer to what has been stated most truly, that you have shown yourself a man, beyond other men, apt for a position in which such works have to be done. You have been honourably distinguished—so honourably that even if the city had not accumulated honours upon you, your name ought to be remembered with praise and gratitude hereafter for the efforts which you have already made to improve the condition and the dwellings of the industrial classes, an undertaking of the most vital importance, which, if crowned with success, will set an example that I hope will be followed throughout the land ; and if it should be, it will be productive of universal benefit. I have great pleasure in stating that Her Majesty approves the election of a gentleman who has proved himself to be most eminently qualified, not only for those numerous offices which have been already bestowed upon him, and which have been enumerated by the Recorder, but also for this highest honour which it is in the power of the City of

London to confer. Perhaps it might not be altogether forbidden for me to remember on this occasion that the merits of Sir Sydney Waterlow have been so great as to cause him to be selected by a distant constituency in another part of the kingdom to represent them in Parliament, and though circumstances prevented him undertaking the attendant duties of that position, yet the honour will always remain, and will, I think, be a proof of the esteem in which his fellow-citizens have held his philanthropic and meritorious services. Sir Sydney Waterlow, I have great satisfaction in expressing Her Majesty's entire approval of your election as Lord Mayor."

"LORD SELBORNE then, in conformity with an ancient custom on such occasions, drank to the Lord Mayor-Elect in a loving cup decked with flowers, and which afterwards passed round the group of civic dignitaries."

*Extracted from "The Times" of November 4th, 1872.*

*At the Presentation of the* LORD MAYOR-ELECT (Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P.) to the Lord Chancellor (Lord Selborne), *on Monday, the 3rd of November, 1873,* the LORD CHANCELLOR remarked that—"The Lord Mayor-Elect was now called to succeed one who had filled the position of chief magistrate of the city, he might be disposed to say almost with more than usual distinction, had it not been that it was no unusual thing to see that chair well filled. His predecessor had certainly rendered great public services in many ways," etc.

1873.  
Lord Chancellor Selborne.

*Extract from "The Times" of Nov. 4th, 1873.*

1874.

*“Presentation of the LORD MAYOR-ELECT.*—Yesterday (*November 2nd*, 1874), in pursuance of a time-honoured custom observed on the first day of Michaelmas term, the Lord Mayor-Elect (Mr. Alderman Stone) was formally presented to the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cairns), preparatory to his assuming office on the forthcoming 9th of November. The ceremony is always interesting, and yesterday it lacked none of its accustomed interest,” etc.

Lord Chancellor Cairns.

Speech of The LORD CHANCELLOR.—“My Lord Mayor-Elect,—I have the honour to express to you the entire approval of Her Majesty of the choice which the Livery of London have made of you as the chief magistrate of the City and Corporation for the ensuing year. My Lord, the gracious approval of Her Majesty might, in any case, be well content to rest upon one who, by the free voice of his fellow-citizens, was elevated into this distinguished position; but, as regards yourself, there are special reasons illustrating your fitness for the high office you are called upon to fill. Trained in the profession of the law, and yet versed in the pursuits of commerce, you are able to combine the exact and theoretical knowledge of principles with the broad and practical results of experience. Nor are you unacquainted with the municipal affairs of the great city over which you will have to preside. It is now ten years since you were first elected an Alderman. Before that time you had served as Under-Sheriff to the late Mr. Alderman Farncombe, your uncle, when he was Sheriff of London, and you subsequently assisted him when he was

Lord Mayor at the important epoch of the Exhibition of 1851. You have yourself been a Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and you have been chairman of the Police Committee of the Corporation. You are thus, my Lord, no novice in civic matters, and you will readily be able to dispose of the business which will fall to you in your new office. The administration of justice in criminal cases in the City of London is a subject of great importance and anxiety. Besides the daily criminal charges which arise, cases of great difficulty, and where property of large amount requires protection will come before you from time to time, and your own legal training will enable you, aided as you will be by judicious colleagues and experienced officers, to deal satisfactorily with such cases. Then there is the police of the city, a subject with which, from having been chairman of the Police Committee, you are intimately acquainted. And, my Lord, I need not remind you that in a city where millions of human beings are congregated and passing and re-passing, and where millions of property are at stake, <sup>See Appendix (B).</sup> on the efficiency of the police and of the police regulations the order and well-being of the community in a great degree depend. *My Lord, you have been called on to preside over a municipality the grandest, the most dignified, the most opulent in the world. It is looked up to at home, and it is respected abroad. Its traditions are illustrious, but it can also point with a just pride to its liberal and enlightened administration at the present day, to the wise and upright expenditure of its funds, to its markets provided, to its prisons*

See  
Appendix  
(G.)

*re-modelled, to its great free library, to its new streets and thoroughfares, to its approaches, and bridges and viaducts.* My Lord, these are matters in which a Corporation may take a legitimate and honourable pride, and a Corporation with such a history and such aims may naturally look to you as the guardian and defender of its privileges. My Lord, it is not for me, at this time, to scrutinize or to pass an opinion on propositions which are being made for altering the municipal government of the enormous aggregate of buildings and population which is popularly styled the metropolis. I will merely say that, just as I believe that any wise and liberal and well-considered scheme for improving the local government of the metropolis will be met by the Corporation of London in no illiberal or selfish spirit, so I trust that the consideration of any such scheme will be approached by the Legislature with a deep sense of its magnitude and difficulty, of the danger of a false step, or of adopting any crude or hasty measure; and, above all, with an accurate appreciation of the precise objects which it is desired to accomplish, and of the precise evils which it is necessary to avoid," etc.

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 3rd, 1874.*

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—Speech of the LORD CHIEF BARON KELLY at the presentation to the Barons of the Exchequer of the Lord Mayor (Alderman Stone), on Nov. 9th, 1874.

Lord Chief  
Baron Kelly

The LORD CHIEF BARON.\*—"My Lord Mayor, it is with great satisfaction that I have to offer to your

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\* The whole of this address deserves perusal with reference to the Government of London.

Lordship the sincere congratulations of the Barons of the Exchequer on your having attained, by the unanimous voice of the elective body, and with the cordial and general approval of the citizens of London at large, the high dignity of the chief magistrate of the City of London. It is with especial pleasure that I am called upon to welcome your Lordship to this court of law, seeing that you have, at an early period of your life, during many years, belonged to the profession to which we, sitting here, have also the honour to belong, and that you discharged such duties and pursued a career in that capacity highly honourable to yourself, securing to you the respect and confidence of your fellow-citizens, and of all with whom you entered into communication. My Lord, it is your fortune to have been appointed to this high office at a time when the energies and abilities which have distinguished you in your private and professional career, and have raised you to the station which you now have the honour to occupy, must be brought into action in order that you may do your best to defend and maintain the rights and privileges, it may be the existence of the great Corporation over which you now preside. We are told that a Bill is about to be submitted to Parliament for conferring a municipal constitution and providing a local government for three or four millions of people who dwell within the Bills of Mortality. We learn also that the Bill involves the question whether, what I venture to think is mis-named, the "reform" of the Corporation shall likewise be undertaken and effected by the Legislature. That the three or four millions of

people who dwell in the numerous districts that constitute a large portion of this vast metropolis lying without the ancient walls of your city are entitled to demand at the hands of the Legislature a grant of municipal institutions, a system of local government which shall satisfy the people at large, is not to be denied. Indeed, it is a task worthy the commanding abilities of those who now enjoy the confidence of the Crown and of the majority of the House of Commons to devise a scheme for satisfying these just demands, and to confer municipal institutions upon so large a portion of the people. But I hold that you and the Corporation and Citizens of London are entitled to demand of the Legislature to answer you these questions—Why are you to be assailed? Why are you to be interfered with in the exercise of those high functions, rights, and privileges which you have enjoyed for so many centuries? I hold that you are entitled to ask of the Legislature what is your offence, what are the defects to be supplied, what are the errors to be corrected, what are the wrongs to be redressed, what is the charge against you as to the mode in which you have administered the affairs and exercised the mighty powers which you possess for the benefit of the citizens of this great metropolis. My Lord, when you shall have made that demand you may say to the Legislature—“Compare the City of London now with what it was fifty years ago; behold its streets and its buildings, its halls and its spacious offices, its bridges, its viaducts; look also to the bountiful and abounding charities which have

been established, and which exist in every portion of the City of London. Look, also, to the number and excellence of the schools that have been instituted. I may state that for the education bestowed upon them there are hundreds and thousands of persons who have to thank you—an education which has enabled them to pursue an honourable and successful career in life. Consider, also, the judicial institutions of the city, the excellent law officers whom you have appointed, the honourable part which you have taken in the administration of justice ; and when you shall have called the attention of the Legislature to these considerations, I think you may well assure yourself that it will not be in vain that you appeal to them against an interference with those rights and privileges which you have so long enjoyed, unless some grounds can be assigned upon which you may be well and truly charged with some dereliction of duty. *But you may well ask, what power have you abused, or when have you failed to exercise the powers you enjoy for the benefit of the City of London?* Have you wasted or mis-applied the great funds at your command? Have you committed any error or any dereliction of duty which will enable those to whom you appeal—your legislators or your reformers—to stigmatize you with any such blot or defect as will entitle them to interfere with the rights of your Corporation? My lord, a question arises which has been suggested by the language of the Lord Chancellor, who lately addressed your Lordship. If you were to call upon your reformers to state to you plainly and distinctly

See  
Appendix  
(C)

what is the specific object which they seek to obtain in the measure which they are preparing to submit to the Legislature, and if the answer were to be given—which truly might be given with reference to the municipal institutions which are demanded on the part of numerous metropolitan districts without the city walls—the answer would be, “All that we desire to do and all that we hope to be able to effect is to devise some scheme of local government and of municipal institutions which shall place the numerous districts of this vast metropolis without the walls in a condition equal in all respects to that which is enjoyed by the citizens of London.” *You have made your city the first in the world, you have made your city a model and an example to the nations of Europe, to every civilized nation upon the surface of the earth, and you may well ask upon what grounds it can be urged that “reform,” as it is mis-named, should be applied to the Corporation and institutions of the City of London.* Then I may allude to the great problem of the day—the sanitary question, and you may well consider how that affects the City of London and the rest of the metropolis. . . . With respect to towns and cities there ought not to be, and there need not be, a single dwelling undrained, unventilated, and unprovided with pure water. And such, my Lord, upon all the information that I have been able to obtain, is the case within the City of London, where there is reason to believe that every street and court and alley under the authority of your inspectors and others whom the Corporation have employed for

sanitary purposes is in all respects well drained, well ventilated, and well provided with water, thus securing the health of the community within the city. Under these circumstances, when you call upon the Legislature, as you may with pride and confidence, to determine whether your institutions are capable of improvement, all that they can pretend to effect will be to give municipal institutions in the other districts equal to those of the City of London. *My Lord, I hope that the Legislature, while giving effect to the just demands of the inhabitants of those metropolitan districts to which I have alluded, will yet respect the integrity of the City of London, and will leave your rights and privileges, your property and your power unassailed and unimpaired.* To the late Lord Mayor I have also to say that, with much sincerity, I offer the sincere and cordial congratulations of the Court of Exchequer upon the admirable manner in which you have discharged the duties of your high office," etc.

At the Guildhall banquet in the evening, when congratulating the Lord Mayor on his attainment of the office of chief magistrate of the City of London, the LORD CHANCELLOR added :—" I have no doubt that in your hands the great office of Lord Mayor—an office so highly respected at home, and one besides which, in the estimation of foreign states, the office even of Lord Chancellor pales into insignificance—will lose nothing of that dignity which has so long and so justly attached to it."

The EARL OF DERBY also remarked—" The Lord Mayor occupied an office the importance and dignity

Lord Chancellor  
Cairns.

Right Hon  
The Earl of  
Derby.

of which in past times it was impossible to overrate, and the prestige of which at the present day extended not only over England, but over all countries where the name of England was known. The duties of the office, if highly honourable, were also laborious and unceasing. The splendid hospitalities of the Mansion-house and of the Guildhall had become part of the public life not only of London, but of England," etc.

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 10th 1874.*

1875. LORD MAYOR'S DAY, November 9th, 1875. When the new Lord Mayor, Alderman Cotton, M.P., went in State from the Guildhall to Westminster, to be formerly presented to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer:—"The whole of the Ward of Lime Street was splendidly decorated for the occasion, especially the St. Mary-Axe portion of it, where the inhabitants, through their chosen representative, Mr. W. H. Wilkin, presented an address of congratulation to the Lord Mayor, dwelling on the circumstance of his having thirteen years ago originated in the City of London the memorable Lancashire and Cheshire Operative Relief Fund, of which, on the death of Lord Mayor Cubitt, he became chairman, and which collected and distributed during the space of four years the vast sum of £520,000." In the procession a splendid green silk banner, inscribed, "Epping Forest and the Corporation of London," was borne aloft by four Foresters.

The RIGHT HON. the RECORDER, addressing the

learned Judges said. . . . . "I may remark, however, that he (the Lord Mayor) has filled various municipal offices with credit to himself and advantage to the public. When the School Board was first established for this metropolis the interest he had taken in elementary education pointed him out as a fit person to represent the City of London on that Board. At the late general election he was elected a member of Parliament, polling a larger number of votes than was ever given to a candidate on any previous occasion. . . . . I have also to introduce to your Lordships the late Lord Mayor. . . . . The late Lord Mayor has shewn himself to be a painstaking, intelligent, and independent magistrate. He has presided over the municipal counsels with courtesy, dignity, and firmness. Under his presidency the far-famed hospitalities of the City of London have assumed international significance. Assembled as the guests of our civic hospitality, there have been not merely the representatives of the municipalities of Great Britain, but visitors from our vast Colony on the other side of the Atlantic and from the principal municipalities of Europe, all representing the idea and all of them testifying to the value they entertain of the principle of self-government, and the admirable manner in which that principle has been advocated in the good old City of London," etc.

"The LORD CHIEF BARON (Sir Fitzroy Kelly)—My <sup>Lord Chief</sup> <sub>Baron Kelly.</sub> Lord Mayor, I feel the greatest and sincerest satisfaction in offering to you the congratulations of the Judges of what was once the Court of

Exchequer. We congratulate you, my Lord, on the well-deserved attainment of the highest honour which it was in the power of your fellow-citizens to bestow upon you. And it may well inspire you with some confidence in the stability and permanence of the high office which has now been conferred upon you, when you reflect that the Corporation of which you have become the head and the chief, although long threatened by many enemies in many quarters with what may have been termed reform, but what might possibly have proved to be destruction, has survived a Court which after an existence of 800 years, has passed away and become a portion only of another, a gréater, and, let us hope a better tribunal for the administration of the justice of the country. Our fate, my Lord, is thus determined, but yours still hangs upon the chances of time and destiny. Still are you threatened, and threatened by many with some great change which is to effect a reform of all the abuses, to remove all the evils, and to supply all the defects of the Corporation of London, and which is to meet all the exigencies and necessities of the capital of England. *I believe the latest scheme which has been announced to you, and which well deserves your attention and your consideration, is an amalgamation with the many millions by whom you are surrounded, and who constitute the inhabitants of the entire metropolis. My Lord, speaking for myself, and for myself alone, I must say it appears to me that it would be as practicable, as reasonable, and as wise a measure to attempt to*

*amalgamate the House of Commons with some 2,000 members from our Indian Empire, and from all the Colonies of Great Britain. To you, my Lord, and to your Corporation, be assured that amalgamation means spoliation, dissolution, or, perhaps, extinction.*

It is in vain that you point to your munificent and bountiful charities, to your schools and colleges, to the vast and splendid improvements you have effected in our streets and buildings, to what your worthy and excellent Recorder has well called your far-famed hospitalities, which have made your city renowned and honoured by the civic bodies and communities of all the chief nations of the civilised world. To you, my Lord, it is fit I should say that you are to be arraigned at the bar of public opinion before the Legislature, and put upon your trial whenever the Parliament shall re-assemble, and your accusers can be heard. But your defence is clear and plain, truthful and conclusive. You may tell your opponents, your enemies, and your detractors, and you may also tell your friends—among whom it is to be hoped we may number the illustrious guests whom you will welcome at your hospitable board this day—you may tell them all, that you have, within the last twenty years, done more to benefit and to improve the condition of the city, with whose interests you are charged, and to make its character for self-government, and for the administration of its wealth and its properties a model and an example to all the municipalities of Great Britain than ever yet has been effected

within a single generation, in ancient or in modern times, in any capital in the universe. . . . . I will now address a few parting words to the late Lord Mayor. . . . . You, my Lord, for I must still address you by that title, have well maintained the dignity and the kind character which ought always to belong to the Lord Mayor of this great City of London. Not only has your mayoralty been distinguished by that in which your predecessors set you so splendid an example—namely, in attention to the interests of the city in everything which makes municipal government a blessing to those who enjoy it; but, in addition to all this, and to the hospitalities of your great city, you have always been first and foremost in its great charitable undertakings, whereby the beneficence of the city has been so largely and liberally displayed; and your career has culminated in the inauguration of the freedom of Epping Forest, preserved and saved to the people by the great Corporation of London—an achievement which, I trust, will live in history and be perpetuated to distant ages.”

See  
Appendix  
(D.)

The Austrian  
Ambassador  
(Count Beust.)

At the grand banquet which took place that evening at the Guildhall, speaking on behalf of the Foreign Ambassadors, Count BEUST remarked,—“We are enabled to convey to our Governments an impression which I deem to be equally profitable to peaceful sentiments. We are come to witness an instructive spectacle—the Ministers of the Crown solemnizing by their presence the accession of the first magistrate of the metropolis. Is this not a tribute of respect

paid to traditional right? (Cheers.) And in my opinion there can be no better pledge of peace and security than the respect of right. (Hear, hear.) Let me refer to a third pledge of undisturbed good understanding between England and other countries—that is, the tie established by the deep gratitude due to the cosmopolitan spirit in which charity is displayed in England. (Cheers.) I feel myself especially impelled to dwell on that subject. Disastrous inundations in several countries of the Continent had required lately extraordinary relief. British charity was exercised with its usual generosity, and I am happy to mention that it was inspired and facilitated by the late Lord Mayor, so that the Mansion House became the centre of the benevolent movements," etc. (Cheers.)

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 10th, 1875.*

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*At the Presentation of* ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS WHITE, Lord Mayor-Elect, to the LORD CHANCELLOR (CAIRNS), *on Nov. 2nd, 1876.*

1876.

"The RIGHT HON. THE RECORDER (Mr. Russell Gurney), addressing the Lord Chancellor, said,—I have the honour to introduce to your Lordship Sir Thomas White, who has been elected by the Livery and Aldermen of the City of London to the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year; and it is my duty, as Recorder, to intimate to your Lordship that the election has been carried out according to the laws, customs, and usages of our ancient city," etc. . . .

"The LORD CHANCELLOR, turning to Sir Thomas

Lord Chancellor Cairns.

White, said,—My Lord Mayor-Elect, I have great pleasure in expressing to you Her Majesty's most gracious approval of the choice which the Livery of London have made in your person of their chief officer for the ensuing year. The circumstance that you have been selected for this high honour by a body of men so intelligent and experienced might of itself be taken as a sufficient proof of your fitness for it; but the account which the Recorder has given of your public life—of the civic employments in which you have been from time to time engaged, of the positions of public trust in which you have been placed, and in which you have demeaned yourself with so much credit—shows conclusively how suitably in your case your career is now about to culminate in the highest office to which a citizen of London can aspire. My Lord Mayor, I cannot on your accession to this office help looking upon it as a happy omen that about 300 years ago the Mayoralty of London was held by a namesake of yours, the well-known Alderman Sir Thomas White, a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company—to which, as an honorary member, I have myself the honour to belong—who was the munificent founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and who connected it with the great school of the company of which he was a member. My Lord, the office of Lord Mayor of London is one of the greatest dignity and responsibility. We pride ourselves on our municipal institutions; and the first officer of our oldest and grandest municipality stands in the eyes of his fellow-country-

men, and in the eyes of foreigners, on a pinnacle of especial honour. To represent, both before fellow-citizens and before strangers, the traditionary hospitality of the city—to be the centre around which every national effort to relieve suffering and distress, upon a sudden emergency, shall originate and gravitate—to preside over the justice and police of the heart of the Empire—to be the means of promoting the harmonious co-operation and the various public organizations which make up the life of this great metropolis—these, my Lord Mayor-Elect, are the important duties which you are called to undertake. You have before you the great traditions of the office and the brilliant examples of those who have preceded you in it. I am persuaded that in your hands its dignity will not be lowered nor its lustre dimmed. I congratulate you on your accession to the mayoralty, and I trust that your year of office may be one of peace and prosperity.

“At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Lord Chancellor, in accordance with immemorial usage on such occasions, drank to the Lord Mayor-Elect in a loving cup decked with flowers.”

*Extract from “The Times” of Nov. 3rd, 1876.*

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LORD MAYOR'S DAY, 9th November, 1876. At the formal presentation of the Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Thomas White) to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, the RIGHT HON. THE RECORDER ended his address by saying,—“In conclusion, My Lords, I claim, on behalf of the citizens of London, at the

hands of the members of the High Court of Justice, the rights, privileges, and immunities which for generations past they have enjoyed, and which have been freely conceded to them by the judges in Westminster Hall.”

Lord Chief  
Baron Kelly

“THE LORD CHIEF BARON, addressing Sir Thomas White. . . . . My Lord, it is true that you have not the advantage which he (your predecessor) possessed of a seat in the Legislature, but you have high character and well-acquired and well-deserved influence with the Corporation and the great body of the citizens of London, whose voice must ever be heard with attention and with respect through their representatives in the House of Commons. Through them you may tell the House of Commons that in times of danger, when the Constitution of this country and the liberties of England were imperilled from the encroachments of arbitrary power, the Corporation of the City of London, despising the threats and defying the power of the Star Chamber, stood by the people, and claimed, and insisted upon the rights of the people of this country. You may also tell them that in later times, when the Crown itself and the Constitution and the law were in peril, the Corporation of the City of London with courageous and devoted loyalty and fidelity stood by the Sovereign and the Monarchy, and helped to defend them against their enemies—helped to stay and to turn aside and to stem the furious torrent of democracy and revolution to which one neighbouring State fell a victim,

and which all Europe together was scarcely able to resist. My Lord, even in later times—in our own day—the members of Parliament for the City of London have ever supported those measures which the nation now looks back upon as the wisest and the best. They all, I believe, with a single exception, supported the Reform Bill of 1832, and they one and all advocated or voted in support of the great financial and commercial reforms of Sir Robert Peel, which laid the foundation of that system of Free Trade now triumphant in England, and which is gaining ground throughout Europe and the world. My Lord, perhaps your enemies may tell you of some errors, some abuses, of some defects in the exercise of your powers or in the administration of your functions. You may answer them that the Corporation of London has ever been ready and eager to reform any real abuses, to redress any real grievances which were found to exist, and you may likewise tell the House of Commons, especially your accusers in the House of Commons, by whom it has now become the custom to make an annual, or almost an annual, attack on the privileges and the property of the City of London, upon rights which have been exercised and enjoyed unquestioned for many hundreds of years; you may tell them that while you respect and honour the spirit of administrative reform which belongs to the age, and is a part of the character of the age in which we live, *you are one and all determined to withstand and oppose, to the utmost, those assaults upon the greatness and the*

*independence of your Corporation, which has existed now, and existed without reproach, and without any fault being found which would enable even the Sovereign or the Parliament to call you to account, for many, many centuries of time. . . .* To you, my Lord (addressing Mr. Alderman Cotton) for I must still address you by that title—I may sincerely say that I feel it difficult to express in any language of my own the high sense which I entertain of the admirable manner in which you have discharged every duty which has devolved upon you from the commencement of your mayoralty to the present day. Not only have you extended your magnificent hospitality to some of Royal and Imperial rank and princely lineage, of noble birth and blood, and especially in the kindly welcome to our excellent Prince, whose auspicious birth we joyfully commemorate while we partake of your banquet to-night, but you have also assembled in the scene of your festivities the chiefs among the Statesmen who in different Ministries have taken part in the Councils of the Crown, the dignitaries of the Church and the Law, the most renowned in art and in arms, in science and in literature, and in the drama, and I may add that your numerous brethren of the municipalities throughout the three kingdoms, and the guilds and fraternities of your own city, and the happy domestic circle of your own friends and relatives have not been forgotten. But, my Lord, far above the praise to which you have entitled yourself by these your hospitalities is the enduring honour which will grace your name in distant times to come for the

noble part you have taken in promoting the great cause of charity, and the alleviation of human suffering. To the poor and the destitute, to the sick, the lame, and the blind, the helpless and the hapless—to all you have extended Christian aid, which could alone be afforded by a great and magnificent body, headed by one with boundless liberality like yourself; and even in the very last act of your mayoralty you have begun a work of great Christian charity.\* My Lord, you have deserved well of your fellow-citizens and of your fellow-countrymen," etc.

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 10th, 1876.*

In the LORD CHANCELLOR'S (Cairns) address to the Lord Mayor-Elect (Alderman Owden), on November 2nd, 1877, occurs the following passage:—"In the year which has passed a dire visitation of famine has swept over a large portion of Her Majesty's Empire in the East, and, following the precedents which we have, the Lord Mayor for the year—your predecessor—originated in the City of London a great movement for the purpose of relieving, so far as voluntary contributions could relieve, the grave sufferings which have been occasioned by that famine. To your predecessor it must be a source of great satisfaction in leaving his office to think that already that effort has produced an amount of public contributions from the various parts of the kingdom, approaching, I am informed, nearly half a million of money—an amount almost unprecedented," etc.

1877.

Lord Chancellor Cairns.

*Extract from "The Times" of Nov. 3rd, 1877.*

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\*Namely, "The Eastern War Sufferers' Relief Fund."

At the Guildhall Banquet, which took place on the evening of November 9th, 1877, the LORD CHANCELLOR remarked, in reference to the great judicial body over which he had the honour to preside :—“ We have yet to grapple with the great problem of how to secure throughout every part of the country that which you already possess in the City of London—a regular and speedy mode of trial for those who are accused of offences.”

Lord Chancellor Cairns.

*Extract from “ The Times ” of Nov. 10th 1877.*

1878. The RECORDER (Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P.), when introducing to the Barons of the Exchequer the Lord Mayor (Alderman Sir Charles Whetham), on November 9th, 1878, observed :—“ For upwards of twenty years he had filled the office and discharged the duties of Justice of the Peace ; so that he now brought to his present office of Lord Mayor of London a practised ability which had been well tested and strengthened in the various offices which he had hitherto held with marked success,” etc.

Count Beust. At the Mayoralty Grand Banquet, which took place on that evening at the Guildhall, COUNT BEUST (Austro-Hungarian Ambassador) said :—“ My Lord Mayor,—More than once it has been my pleasant duty to respond on behalf of my colleagues and for myself to the toast which your Lordship has been pleased to propose, and to-day I consider it a special privilege to be entrusted with the same task. (Cheers.) We, the representatives of the Foreign Powers, have

every reason to appreciate the honour which we share in being invited to participate in this festive gathering, for we continue, by so doing, the pleasure of enjoying the traditions and splendid hospitality of the City of London with the advantage of exercising in the most pleasant way an essential part of our diplomatic calling. (Cheers.) It is, doubtless, in conformity with the views of our respective Governments that we should not confine ourselves merely to official communication with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a most pleasing duty at all times, at all events to us (cheers); but that we should also acquaint ourselves thoroughly with the land where we are staying, and with the people with whom, for the time being, our lot is cast. (Cheers.) We ought to study their qualities and their institutions, which are and always will be the true model of constitutional government, and we must learn to feel the pulse of the national spirit. (Cheers.) By this I do not mean that which is usually understood by public opinion, which, varying from day to day, may be compared to those shifting quicksands which are driven hither and thither by wind and waves, but rather that true national feeling which is rooted in the love of the country and the consciousness of the national power (cheers); that feeling which, in its full recognition of the blessings of peace, affords the strongest guarantee for its maintenance (cheers), but which, at the same time, finds in the love of the country and in the consciousness of its power the will and the might to make any sacrifice whenever the emergency demands it. (Cheers.) The

manifestation of this national feeling, the instincts of which are often less subject to miscalculation than the most skilful combinations, the expression of this national feeling, which is either a most powerful weapon or an insurmountable barrier, must be, to watchful governments, the most sensitive barometer (hear, hear), and in no country has this spirit maintained itself purer and with greater vigour than in England. (Loud cheers.) It is, therefore, to us of the greatest advantage to be allowed to join the illustrious assembly which meets annually in the Guildhall of this great city, and to have an opportunity not only of hearing, but also of appreciating the value of the words that may be spoken. I may add that our presence has also, perhaps, a certain import. (Cheers.) It means that when Her Majesty's Ministers address this illustrious assembly every word which falls from their lips is listened to with respectful attention by all foreign countries." (Cheers.)

Marquis of  
Salisbury.

The MARQUIS of SALISBURY, in proposing the health of the late Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas Owden), said:—"I have received from the Minister of China a touching acknowledgment of the gratitude of the Government and people of that country for the efforts which, through the Lord Mayor, were made to support and sustain them under the heavy affliction of famine. (Cheers.) But the year has not only been one of famine, but has been one of war, and there was a moment of crisis when all Europe was waiting for the opinion of England, and when the opinion of England was determined and announced

by the opinion which its greatest city declared. (Cheers.) It was on that occasion that the late Lord Mayor, leading and proclaiming the opinion of this great metropolis, conducted himself in a manner worthy of the high office which he filled, and which will make his name memorable in the annals of this city." (Cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the same evening, observed:—"I feel convinced of this, that Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote. whoever may constitute the House of Commons they will always stand in relations of cordiality and of confidence to the City of London. (Cheers.) The connection between that great Corporation and the great assembly we have the honour unworthily to represent on the present occasion is one that strikes deep into the roots of the British Constitution (cheers), and it is one that will not easily be brought to a close. (Cheers.) I speak the more freely, my Lord Mayor, because in the office I have the honour to hold I am, as it were, a sort of connecting link between the House of Commons and the City of London. My duties call me here, probably, more frequently than any other member is obliged to be present (I mean officially) among you; and this I will say, there is very great harmony of feeling between the two great bodies," etc.

*Extracted from "The Times" of Monday, Nov. 11th, 1878.*

Speech of the Lord Chancellor to the Lord Mayor-Elect on Monday, November 3rd, 1879. 1879.

"The LORD CHANCELLOR, addressing the Lord Lord Chancellor Cairns.

Mayor-Elect, said,—Sir Francis Truscott, I have great pleasure in signifying to you Her Majesty's gracious approval of the choice which the Livery of London have made of you as their principal officer and the principal officer of the Corporation for the ensuing year. The office which you are about to fill is undoubtedly one of the greatest importance and dignity. You will be the representative of the greatest municipality in the world, the centre and dispenser of its traditional hospitality, presiding over the direction of its police and the administration of its justice, and promoting the harmonious working of the various corporate bodies and organizations which constitute the internal life of the city, and called upon on every occasion when the exercise of national charity and benevolence is invoked. To become acquainted with these various duties, and to learn how to discharge them with dignity and efficiency is a task for which a short year of office unaccompanied by previous training and experience is wholly insufficient. But you, my Lord Mayor-Elect, as the Recorder has so well said, are no novice in these matters. Few names are better known among the various offices of responsibility and importance than yours, in the great city of which you have been so long a well-tried and distinguished citizen, and in no other way could you have been better prepared for the high honour to which you have succeeded. The office of Lord Mayor will, no doubt, be safe in your hands, and will lose none of that lustre and dignity which ought to attend it."

*Extract from "The Times," of Nov. 4th, 1879.*

*“No public body has ever risen so steadily and surely in the nation’s respect as the London Municipality within the last ten or twelve years.”*

*Extracted from “The Times” leader of Nov. 10th, 1879.*

At the presentation of the Lord Mayor (Alderman Truscott) to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

“BARON POLLOCK, addressing the Lord Mayor, said, Baron Pollock. having been chosen by your fellow-citizens to the high office of chief magistrate of their city, and that choice having received the assent of your Sovereign, you have in accordance with ancient usage, come here to receive that welcome which has ever been given by this court on like occasions. . . . . My Lord Mayor, the Municipal Corporations of England have formed no unimportant part in the history of this country, and at all times persons have not merely watched with interest their proceedings, but many have been glad and proud to take part in them. More especially have the eyes of men been turned from time to time to that great Corporation over which you now preside, not merely as the most wealthy or the most central, but as enjoying the highest privileges and the greatest powers. And in the history of this country, from time to time, the Corporation and the Citizens of London have ever taken their full part. In times of war they have supplied men and munitions, and in times of peace they have taken a foremost part in the great political questions of the day, and more especially to uphold in all respects the liberty of the subject. Even now, my Lord, whenever any great question arises we still turn to the

City of London to see what course will be adopted by the citizens, and what will be the example they will set to the rest of the kingdom. But, my Lord Mayor, that pride which has been taken in your Corporation has never been unmingled with the natural jealousy of the English people to see that the great wealth you have, and the great power you possess, are so exercised as to produce the highest and greatest benefit not merely to your fellow-citizens, but to the country at large ; and in looking to your Corporation thus, hitherto we have never been disappointed, and I doubt not that during your mayoralty all those duties, and all those municipal duties which have been so admirably performed in times gone by will be still continued. Such is the munificence of the City of London that they have procured the possession of, in other places, the control over large tracts of land ; and have thus been enabled to preserve, not merely for their own citizens, but to all who are within many miles of this great metropolis, the advantages of open spaces for their recreation. Therefore at this time you are charged not only to preside over the improvements in your City—the rebuilding of some of your houses and the widening of such of your streets as may be necessary from time to time—but also to take care that this land acquired for the use of the poor is made useful for those purposes for which it has been so nobly devoted. You will also have to preside over the administration of law in your city, and among other functions you will have, I trust, to carefully consider from time to time what sanitary

See  
Appendix  
(E.)

arrangements can be made that will be most conducive to the happiness and welfare of all classes of the people. My Lord Mayor, these are great and important duties, but, happily, we have heard from the Recorder that you have had experience in these matters, and that you have been well trained in the business habits and clear judgment which you will bring to bear on them. Like others of your illustrious predecessors, you have found that your successful commercial career—the duty you owe to yourself and your family—has been compatible with the more public duties owing to your fellow-citizens. Therefore it is that all who know you and have watched your career as a citizen, as a Common Councilman, as Sheriff, as an Alderman, and as Chairman of Committees over which you have presided, look with certainty that the office you now hold will be filled by you with honour, integrity, and with industry; and I am quite certain that you will not forget the duty of keeping up good feeling not merely with the municipalities of this country, but with those of other nations, and that you will entertain any and all of those illustrious foreigners who, coming from abroad, will be glad to gather at your board. I am certain also that in all those other matters connected with your great charge, and which have been so wisely committed to you, you will wisely perform them. My Lord Mayor, it only remains for me now, on behalf of my brother Judges and myself, to bid you God-speed in all those matters which you have undertaken," etc.

“The Lord Mayor signed the usual declaration, and

“The Recorder, in accordance with ancient practice, obtained an Order of the Court for the continuance of such liberties, privileges, and franchises to the City of London, as were mentioned in the various charters, and which they had enjoyed by the favour of Sovereigns for centuries.”

The EARL OF BEACONSFIELD observed at the Banquet at the Guildhall, on that evening, in reference to the office of chief magistrate of the City of London:—

Earl  
Beaconsfield.

“You, my Lord Mayor, occupy a position which is respected, not only in England, but throughout Europe. (Cheers.) You represent the municipal principle, to which the civilisation of the world is so much indebted—(Cheers)—in its most distinguished form.”

*Extracted from “The Times” of November 11th, 1879.*

1880.

*Presentation of the* LORD MAYOR-ELECT to the LORD CHANCELLOR, *on Nov. 2nd, 1880.*

“The RECORDER (Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P.), in introducing the Lord Mayor-Elect (Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P.), said that, like most of his predecessors, he had attained that dignity after a long and successful commercial career, commencing in Londonderry, where he was born, and where he ultimately became an alderman. In the meantime his brother had established several large commercial houses in connection with Australia, and in 1857

Mr. Alderman M'Arthur left Ireland and came to London. Here his integrity, intelligence, and activity soon enabled him to achieve a reputation among, and to secure the confidence of, his fellow-citizens. In 1867, after an active public career, he was elected to the important office of sheriff of London and Middlesex, and in the following year the large constituency of the borough of Lambeth returned him as their representative in the House of Commons—a position he had maintained till now, after many severe contests. The Lord-Mayor-Elect had taken an active part in freeing the Thames bridges from toll, and amid a lively general interest in colonial matters, he had conspicuously advocated the annexation of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain. In 1872, on the death of Mr. Alderman Hale, Mr. M'Arthur (the Lord Mayor-Elect) was unanimously elected to succeed him as an Alderman of London, and since then he had taken a full share in the administration of justice both in the City of London and the County of Surrey, in which he lived. After a long public training, and much experience, he had accepted the duties of the high office of chief magistrate of the City of London, and it only remained for him to learn that the choice of his fellow-citizens had the gracious approval of Her Majesty the Queen."

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply, said,—“My Lord Mayor-Elect,—It gives me very great satisfaction to have been chosen by Her Majesty to be the organ of communicating to you Her Majesty's approval of the

Lord Chancellor  
Selborne.

choice which the citizens of London have made of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. As you are aware, and fully sensible of, it is a great and most honourable office, and one which has been filled in past times by many most eminent men, and I believe I am not wrong in saying you succeed a gentleman who in the discharge of his duties has earned the respect of his fellow-citizens. My Lord Mayor-Elect, I have no doubt you will maintain the honour and dignity of the position as well, at least, as any of your predecessors, for it is no disparagement to them to say that few can bring to the chair such high qualifications as yours. It is certainly a rare circumstance, and must be even in the history of the City of London, to have in the person of a Lord Mayor a gentleman so connected and associated as you have been not only with the interests of the city, but also with a very important part of our sister kingdom of Ireland and with some of the most important of our colonies. I think my Lord Mayor-Elect, we should be most happy to recognize that such men as you should devote themselves to the government of our great municipal institutions. When I speak of our sister Ireland, I can only say I wish all parts of it were as prosperous and happy as that with which you have been connected, but I have no doubt that as far as your influence is concerned you will, in whatever position you occupy, do all in your power for the benefit of the country so closely allied to us, with regard to which we wish so much to do good, and of which the difficulty of governing is so great. In regard to the

great colonies with which you have been associated, I believe I am not wrong in saying you have not only taken an active part in commercial affairs and in things beneficial to them, but that you have also personally visited them, and been received in New South Wales and South Australia with honours such as, perhaps, have not been accorded to many Englishmen—honours, no doubt, well deserved as a merchant and as a member of Parliament, but I may add, as a philanthropist. In addition to the distinctions attained in your native city as a merchant, you have also been for now a long time—twelve years, I think—a most useful member of the Lower House of our Legislature, in which I for some time had the honour of being one of your colleagues, and personally witnessed how usefully you discharged your duties. I think, my Lord Mayor-Elect, the services which you have rendered to the cause of philanthropy, and the zeal you have always shown to promote the moral and spiritual interests not only of your countrymen, but also the native races in all parts of the world, are such that few can rival,” etc.

*Extracted from “The Times” of Nov. 3rd, 1880.*

After the Lord Mayor (Alderman M’Arthur, M.P.) had been presented by the Recorder (Sir Thomas Chambers) to the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster to claim from them on the part of the Corporation “the free exercise of all the liberties, franchises, and rights which they had enjoyed under Royal Charter from ancient times,”

Baron Pollock. "Mr. BARON POLLOCK, in reply said, . . . . . My Lord Mayor, the success which you have met with in early life and which led you from the City of Londonderry to the great City of London, is the best evidence of your ability and industry, and that experience which you must have gathered in the commerce of this country and in the management of its commercial affairs, and the unremitting attention you have always paid to all the affairs which properly came within your compass as a member of the House of Commons, are the best guarantee that an imperfect discharge of your present duties can never happen. This, perhaps, is a time when especially wise counsels are needed in the council-chamber of the City of London. New matters, new duties, and new changes will arrive, but I am satisfied that they will be accepted and thoroughly dealt with. You, yourself, as alderman and sheriff, and in the discharge of other duties have shown us that the zeal and everything which you possess will be forthcoming. We have seen that you are always ready in improving your own streets and buildings and also in attending to the sanitary wants of the people ; but you have gone further, and without the walls of your city you have assisted in freeing the bridges from toll, and by the dedication of large tracts of land to the people you have done good service. My Lord Mayor, may you go on and prosper, may you have health, strength, and wisdom to accomplish those matters which will come before you in a manner which shall be satisfactory to

See  
Appendix  
(F.)

yourself, to your fellow-citizens, and to the country at large."

Returning thanks for "The Ambassadors," that evening, in the Guildhall—

"The FRENCH AMBASSADOR said,—Le plus nouveau The French Ambassador venu parmi les ambassadeurs ne devait pas s'attendre à l'honneur de répondre au toast qui vient d'être porté en termes si amiables au corps diplomatique. Mais vous pouvez être persuadés que si cet honneur me cause quelque embarras, je n'y suis pas moins très sensible. Je n'ose m'arrêter à l'allusion courtoise que sa Seigneurie a bien voulu faire à la France et à son représentant. Il ne m'est permis en ce moment de penser ni à moi ni au gouvernement de la République Française, dont les sentiments pour ce pays sont d'ailleurs parfaitement connus. Je suis heureux de pouvoir dire, bien sûr d'être ici l'interprète fidèle des sentiments de mes collègues, qu'il n'y a qu'une voix parmi nous, non pas seulement sur la somptuosité, mais, ce qui vaut mieux encore, sur la bonne grâce empressée de l'hospitalité Anglaise, comme sur celle du Lord Maire. Je rencontrais ces jours-ci ce mot d'un de vos grands poètes, que 'la paix a ses victoires comme la guerre, victoires plus fécondes et parfois plus difficiles.' A l'heure qu'il est, nous poursuivons une de ces victoires, et je puis dire que, dans cette œuvre laborieuse, la diplomatie a la cité de Londres pour auxilliaire. En ce moment, comme toujours, chaque pays a ses questions particulières, chaque Etat se trouve en présence de problèmes intérieurs dont il est seul à même d'apprécier les

difficultés et les périls, comme il est le seul juge éclairé des moyens de les résoudre. Mais il y a pour tous les peuples civilisés une tâche commune, c'est celle qui intéresse la paix, l'Europe, la sécurité générale. Vous ne me démentirez pas si j'affirme que sur ce terrain il existe une alliance intime entre la politique et les affaires, entre la diplomatie et la cité ; car la diplomatie par sa fonction et la cité par la nature des choses sont l'une et l'autre des ouvrières de paix. Je veux et je dois être bref. Vous attendez avec une impatience bien naturelle quelque chose d'un plus haut intérêt, d'une plus grande portée que mes paroles. Et je désire qu'à défaut d'un autre mérite ce remerciement ait celui d'être aussi court que cordial. Mais si j'avais à dire pourquoi ces fêtes du Lord Maire ont entre tous le privilège d'exciter au dehors comme en Angleterre la curiosité et l'intérêt, pourquoi le jour du Lord Maire est maintenant une des journées politiques de l'année, pourquoi ce splendide banquet est plus qu'un banquet et comment il est devenu une solennité à laquelle la diplomatie est attentive comme tout le monde, j'en trouverais bien des raisons. Je n'en dirais qu'une seule : c'est que par l'immense activité dont la cité est le centre, par la magnificence traditionnelle de ses fêtes, comme par le goût de la parole et des franches explications qui s'y déploient si largement, l'institution du Lord Maire est une des choses les plus Anglaises qu'il y ait en Angleterre. Sa Seigneurie ne s'étonnera pas donc si, en la remerciant de son toast et de son

courtois accueil, nous pensons en même temps à ce grand pays dont nous avons l'occasion d'apprécier tous les jours le génie libre, fier, et hospitalier."

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 10th, 1880.*

LORD MAYOR'S DAY,—Speech of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. "My Lord Mayor . . . . . It becomes my duty as president of this Division (Queen's Bench Division), to welcome you to this Court. My Lord Mayor, that fact suggests to my mind the only subject upon which I propose to trouble you with any words, and that is the unchanged, the unchanging, character of the great institution over which you preside, and which your Lordship represents here to-day. Every other, or almost every other, institution in the country has felt the touch of time, and has been altered more or less as the centuries have rolled along. The authority of the Sovereign has been affected; the succession to the Crown has been twice altered—once by war and once by the authority of Parliament; the Law Courts, which have existed for 600 or 700 years, have had their forms—in which some great men thought the substance of law resided—entirely abolished; the Church has been fundamentally altered by that long series of events which we are accustomed to call the Reformation, the House of Commons within the lifetime of most of us here present has twice been reformed; and almost every other municipal institution in the country has been entirely re-constructed. The Corporation of London alone meets the eager scrutiny of 1881, wearing much

1881.

Lord Cole-  
ridge to Lord  
Mayor Ellis.

the same features which it wore in 1681, or, for ought I know, in 1481. My Lord, in this free country no institution can for long maintain an existence unless it satisfies the intelligent opinion of the great mass of the people that it exists for the public good. The public good—whether it ought or ought not to be so I stay not to inquire—is the foundation upon which, at last, all our institutions rest, all our rights are founded, and in relation to which they must be defended. Now, in the opinion of the great majority of educated Englishmen, the fact of its existence in a free country shows that the very ancient and long-established Corporation of the City of London satisfies the country that it exists for the public good; and my Lord Mayor, as your existence is in the light of day, and as all your duties are done under the full blaze of public inquiry and inspection, I infer further, that there is abundant reason for the opinion which I have assumed the country to maintain. I trust, my Lord Mayor, it may long be so, and that the great Corporation of London may long flourish for the public good and with the approbation of the country. So long as it is presided over by such distinguished persons as the two I see before me, I have no fear that such will not be the case. I know, Mr. Recorder, from private information and from the sources of information open to all, that the high and disinterested character, and the unbounded munificence and generosity of the late Lord Mayor have added dignity even to the office which he held, and I am willing to believe, though I receive it chiefly from your infor-

mation, because the life of the present Lord Mayor has been passed in business, and in paths which do not court the public gaze or subject him to public comment, I am perfectly willing to believe that in your hands, my Lord Mayor, the character of this great Corporation is not likely in any manner to degenerate."

At the Guildhall Banquet in the evening the LORD MAYOR proposing "The Health of Her Majesty's Ministers," and coupling with the toast the name of the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, said,—“In no portion of Her Majesty's dominions are his consummate abilities and his splendid talents more justly appreciated. (Cheers.) We greet him with all cordiality. (Cheers.) We place faith in his wisdom and magnanimity; but I may perhaps add that, we believe in our institutions—(cheers)—institutions that have stood the test of centuries, not raised by any individual foresight or personal design, but growing out of the spirit of constitutional and municipal government which animates the people.” (Cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE. . . . . “I reciprocate most earnestly and sincerely the compliment which you have paid on national grounds to the representatives of authority. You have spoken of institutions which we are all desirous to revere, which have subsisted for centuries, which I hope are destined to subsist for centuries yet to come, and in regard to which I feel that, if unhappily that anticipation should not be fulfilled, the failure will not be owing to any fault in the institutions themselves; it will be owing to the

Rt. Hon. W.  
E. Gladstone.

unworthiness and degeneracy of those to whose care they have been committed. (Cheers.) *My Lord Mayor, I believe that the chair which you fill has been filled by the representatives of this community for the last 500 years or more, and I most sincerely hope that for as many years to come it may be filled by those who, chosen to represent the interests of this great community, worthily discharge the duties with which the possession of that chair is attended.* (Cheers.) I most respectfully confess, on the one hand, that it would be absurd in me, before the Citizens of London, who know your high personal qualities, to speak in detail of those qualities; but, on the other hand, my belief, and my earnest conviction is that you are not inferior to those who have gone before you—even to him who preceded you—in the deep devotion to the duties of your office, and I trust that the year to come, like that of your predecessor, will be signalized by an unsparing devotion to the public service, and to the consecration within the limits of this city of that great principle of local and municipal self-government to which I think I gathered from your Lordship's speech, and if I did gather I cordially agree with the sentiment, we ought all of us to assign no mean and middling share of the greatness and prosperity of our country." (Loud cheers.)

Bishop of  
London.

The BISHOP OF LONDON remarked that "in charitable endeavours of all kinds, the Church and the City heartily co-operated."

*Extracted from "The Times," of Nov. 10th, 1881.*

“The ancient ceremony of the appearance and reception of the past and present Lord Mayors in the Courts of Law at Westminster took place for the last time yesterday.” (November 9th, 1882.) Addressing their Lordship’s, the Judges :—

The RECORDER (Sir Thomas Chambers) said—“My Lords, in conformity with very ancient usage it is my duty on this day to introduce to your Lordships the Right Hon. Henry Edmund Knight, elected by the Livery of London, and chosen by his brethren of the Court of Aldermen, to fill the high office of Lord Mayor for this year—a choice which has received the gracious approval of Her Majesty. Born in London, he was educated at the City of London School, where he took prizes in every class, and of which school he was captain when he left it.” . . . . . “As chairman of the governors of Lady Hollis’s Schools he successfully carried out a scheme for utilizing its endowments, and a new building was erected in Hackney for the education of 250 girls of the middle-class—the first of its kind—which has proved a great success ; and also another building in the Ward of Cripplegate for educating 200 boys in the elementary schools. The great interest which the Lord Mayor took in the subject of education is also testified by his exertions in his own parish of Hampton-on-Thames, where, by the help of a new scheme to administer old educational endowments, he has been able to provide a public elementary school for 200 boys and to erect a first-class grammar school also for 200 boys, with master’s house and accommodation for

thirty boarders. . . . The Lord Mayor has traversed the whole range of city life, mercantile and municipal, and with large experience and practised ability he is now—with the hearty sympathy of his fellow-citizens—about to enter on the more arduous duties of the mayoralty. I now turn, my Lords, to the late Lord Mayor, and but few words will be necessary to remind your Lordships how well and efficiently the chair was filled by Sir J. Whittaker Ellis in every department of duty. The obligations of charity were recognized by the raising of more than £200,000 for benevolent objects at home and abroad—for persecuted Jews in Russia, for Egyptian refugees, for the famine-stricken population of Iceland, for distressed ladies in Ireland. The claims of hospitality were never more generously allowed or more widely and liberally satisfied. The event of the year was the opening by Her Majesty in May last of that beautiful tract of ancient woodland—Epping Forest—rescued by the energy and public spirit of the Corporation and devoted for ever to the health and enjoyment of the millions of the metropolis,” etc.

Mr. Justice  
Grove.

Mr. JUSTICE GROVE said . . . . . “My Lord Mayor. . . . . although the connexion of the two ancient institutions which meet here to-day—the Corporation of London and the Courts of Justice—within this ancient place will to-day come to an end, the institutions will still remain. It has, indeed, been said that institutions, like individuals, may die. It may be so, but there is no prospect of these institutions dying. As to the Law Courts, litigation

and crime, I am sorry to say, still exist, and exist to a large extent, and while they continue to exist the Courts of Law also must exist. I do not perceive at present any signs of mortality in the Corporation of London. Threatened men, they say, live long. And if the Corporation of London go on as they have lately done, producing such public benefits as the opening of Epping Forest, if they march with the time and show a plasticity of spirit and a capacity of change as the changing circumstances of the times may require, then I see no reason why the future existence of the Corporation of London should not be co-extensive with that of the Courts of Justice," etc.

At the Banquet which took place at the Guildhall on that evening,

"Mr. GLADSTONE, in proposing "The Health of the Lord Mayor," said—. . . . Depend upon it, there is no one better qualified than a Minister of the Crown to propose the health of the Lord Mayor, because the Ministers of the Crown either know or ought to know beyond all others the enormous value of the municipal institutions of the country, and how it happens that our great Legislature and our character as an empire are really founded on those habits of self-government which pervade the land from end to end, and are exhibited in a conspicuous degree by the Lord Mayor of London." (Cheers.)

Rt. Hon. W.  
E. Gladstone.

*Extracted from "The Times" of Nov. 10th, 1882.*





APPENDIX.





## APPENDIX.—(A.)

AMONG the numerous Royal Charters concerning the Liberties of the City of London, in the possession of the Corporation, the earliest is that of William the Conqueror, the probable date of it being about A.D. 1066-8; this, it is well known, is simply confirmatory of previous Charters of *Edward the Confessor*, and others; of which, however, all traces are lost. In William the Conqueror's time, the principal and immediate representative of the Sovereign power in London acted under the name of Portgrave or *Portirefa*, signifying *Chief officer of a fortified place*. In the Charter of King Henry the First, when he delivered to the citizens of London the County of Middlesex to farm, he granted them liberty to elect "Justiciars" from among themselves to keep the pleas of his Crown; so that he who is now called "Mayor" was also called "Justiciar, as is set forth in the *Liber Custumarum*, one of the most precious documents in the Corporation Archives, written in Latin and Norman-French, between the years 1154 and 1171. The Charter of Henry the First, just referred to, clearly defines the liberties of the City in,—“that the said citizens shall appoint such person as Justiciar from among themselves as they shall think proper, to keep the pleas of the Crown, and to hold such pleas; and that no other person shall be Justiciar over the said men of London. Also, that the citizens of London shall not plead without the walls of the City in any plea,” etc. In a Charter of King John, granted in the sixteenth year of his reign, it is confirmed—“That the Barons (*viz.* the Aldermen and probably all tenants there *in capite* in free burgage) of the City of London shall choose for themselves each year a Mayor from among themselves, who shall be a trusty man, discreet, and proper. Provided always that, when so elected, he shall be presented unto his Lordship the King, or in the King's absence, unto his Justiciar,” etc. In the Charter of King Henry the Third occur words to the following effect:—“Know ye that we have granted and by this our present Charter have confirmed, unto our Barons of our City of London, that they may elect from among themselves their Mayor each year, who must be one trusty as towards us, discreet, and fit for the governance of the City,” etc. The City Charter of King Henry the Fourth stipulates—“Also, that the Mayor and Sheriff shall be elected according to the tenor of the Charters granted by the King's progenitors, and not in any other way.” According to the *Liber De Antiquis Legibus* of the time of Edward I., the *Liber Albus* or “White Book of the City of London,” compiled A.D. 1419, by John Carpenter the “Common Clerk,” and other records preserved at Guildhall, there has been an uninterrupted series of Mayors of London from A.D. 1189, the first year of the Mayoralty of Henry Fitz-Elwyne, down to the present time.

APPENDIX.—(B.)

DAY CENSUS, CITY OF LONDON.

The number of persons stated by the Imperial Census to be in the City on the *night* of Sunday, the 3-4 of April, 1881, were :—

Males...25,085	Females...25,441	Total...50,526.
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But the Imperial Census, taken decennially under the authority of Parliament, in respect to the exceptional nature of the population of the City of London, is calculated entirely to mislead as to the actual population of this the greatest, most crowded, and wealthiest commercial emporium in the world, as is proved by the following figures culled from the Day Census of the City of London, taken at the expense of the Corporation, on Monday, April 25th, 1881.\*

According to the City Census :—

- (1.) The number of persons residing, occupied, and employed in the day, in the City, were found to be :—
- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| Adult Males . . . . .                                 | 195,577 |
| Adult Females . . . . .                               | 44,179  |
| Children (both sexes) under 15 years of age . . . . . | 21,305  |
|   | —       |
| Total persons . . . . .                               | 261,061 |
|   | —       |

- (2.) The number of persons (both sexes) on foot, and in vehicles, entering and frequenting the City in one day, were found to be :—

In 16 hours (day) 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. . . . .	739,640
In 24 hours (day and night) 5 a.m. to 5 a.m. . . . .	797,563†

(\* See Report dated 7th December, 1881.)

(† The passenger and vehicular traffic was taken at 60 separate inlets of the City.)

(3.) The number and character of the vehicles entering the City daily were found to be as follows :—

	Cabs, Two and four-wheeled.	Omnibuses.	Other Four-wheeled Vehicles.	Other Two-wheeled Vehicles.	Total.
In 16 hours (day)	14,042	5,326	28,244	19,297	66,909
In 24 hours (day and night)	15,966	6,176	29,396	20,355	71,893

(4) The number of *Passengers* on foot and in vehicles, entering the City daily by the several Bridges within its limits were as follows :—

	16 Hours (day).		24 Hours.
London Bridge	.	.	78,943
Blackfriars Bridge	.	.	43,567
Southwark Bridge	.	.	15,045

(5.) The number of *Vehicles* entering the City daily by the several Bridges within its limits were as follows :—

	16 Hours (day).		24 Hours.
London Bridge	.	.	10,733
Blackfriars Bridge	.	.	7,292
Southwark Bridge	.	.	1,780

NOTE.—All the above figures give the traffic in *one direction only*; they would be about doubled were the in-and-out traffic ascertained.  
[For continuation of *Appendix (B)* see over.]

(6.) The number of "inhabited houses" within the City and Liberties were found to be 24,893; 245 were returned as empty.

(7.) The net Rateable Value of the City and Liberties was in:—

1801	£.	507,372
1831		792,904
1861		1,279,887
1871		2,186,487
1881		3,535,494

As regards *Rateable Value* the City of London stands first of all the Parliamentary Boroughs, Parishes or Districts of the Metropolis; and first, also, of the 198 Incorporated Cities and Towns of England and Wales.

Testing its *Fiscal position*, the City stands *first* of all the Parliamentary Boroughs of the Metropolis, as regards the amount of its assessment under the commercial and trading Schedule D of the Income Tax; and it stands, by a very large amount, *first* of the 198 Incorporated Cities and Towns of England and Wales as it regards the said assessment.

"In taking a Census, to ignore the mill-owners and spinners of Manchester, or to omit the coal-owners, workers, and shippers of Northumberland, or to gather the Census of Belgravia and West London in the autumn, when aristocracy is out of town, would not so grossly misrepresent facts, as to eliminate the banking, mercantile, and commercial element from the enumeration of the City of London, by taking its Census in the night." "It must be obvious that a Census taken under such circumstances on a *Sunday night*, must entirely misrepresent the Commercial and Mercantile character of the City of London." "It remains to be stated, that a tendency to decrease in the *sleeping* population is not by any means confined to the City of London; a similar migration from the centres of business, during the night, taking place in other large towns and cities of Britain."

A careful perusal of the printed document referred to will convince the most sceptical that, in reference to (1) the number of its resident population; (2) the throng of its daily frequenters; (3) the number of its houses, inhabited and uninhabited; (4) the value of its rateable property; and (5) the number and quality of its inhabitants as engaged in mercantile, commercial or professional pursuits, this Report demonstrates that, so far from having lost anything of its former standing and importance, the City of London, tested in every respect, occupies a position more important than ever.

## APPENDIX.—(C.)

Return, dated 30th November, 1882, of the sums expended by the Corporation for *Educational Purposes*, from the period of the Foundation of the City of London School in 1835-7 to date, stating to what extent such expenditure has been provided from Charitable Funds.

## SUMMARY.

	Expenditure out of Corporate Funds.			Expenditure provided from Charitable Funds.*			Excess of Expenditure by Corporation over amounts provided from Charitable Funds.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
City of London School . . .	298,462	5	7	40,500	0	0	257,962	5	7
Freemen's Orphan School . . .	†124,097	19	7	15,792	8	8	108,305	10	11
Middle Class Education . . .	1,000	0	0	Nil			1,000	0	0
Musical Education	‡7,832	11	10	Nil			7,832	11	10
Technical Education . . . .	§4,000	0	0	Nil			4,000	0	0
Totals	435,392	17	0	56,292	8	8	379,100	8	4

\* *Expenditure provided from Charitable Funds. City of London School.* The original Charity of John Carpenter made a charge on property bequeathed to the Corporation limited to the sum necessary to educate 4 boys, sons of freemen. The Corporation, however, in 1834 determined to extend the Charity so as to establish a school in lieu of the obligation to educate 4 boys, and obtained an Act of Parliament accordingly (4 and 5 *William IV.*, *ch.* 35) under which the City of London School was established and opened in 1837. By that Act the Charity of John Carpenter was discontinued (Clause IX) and a new Trust was created, viz., the provision of a site and the erection of a school thereon, and a perpetual charge of £900 a year on certain specified estates believed to be those bequeathed by John Carpenter. But the Corporation has voluntarily exceeded, from time to time, the obligation imposed on them by the Act in question, to the amount in all of £257,962 5s. 7d., as will be seen by the above Return, Column 3, and, moreover, since the opening of the School in 1837 has exceeded the whole produce of the specified estates by the sum of £209,887 6s. 0d. For the rental of the entire Carpenter Estates since 1837 has produced £88,574 19s. 7d., while the outlay by the Corporation has been £298,402 5s. 7d., being more than three times the present value of the fee simple of the Carpenter Estates.

† *Freemen's Orphan School.*—As in the case of the City of London School, the Corporation has voluntarily expended out of Corporate Funds an amount beyond the Trust Funds, which amounts in this case to £108,305 10s. 11d. (see column 3).

‡ *Musical Education.*—This includes part of grant of £1,000 a year for five years—1882 to 1886.

§ *Technical Education.*—Part of grant of £2,000 per annum for five years—1881 to 1885.

## APPENDIX.—(D.)

## EPPING FOREST.

For twenty-five years previously to the Corporation of London taking action in the matter, there had been a constant struggle between the people of the East end of London and the lords of manors in reference to Epping Forest. At length the Corporation of London interfered, and after much litigation and a negotiation, which extended over years, the Corporation succeeded to the guardianship of a place which had been entirely neglected both by the Crown and lords of Manors, and in which the rough element of Society hitherto had done just as they pleased. Throughout their contest for the management of Epping Forest for the public use, the Corporation never lost sight of the cardinal principle that all the land of Epping Forest, not used for houses, or gardens, or curtilages, should be restored to the Forest, for the use of the Commoners and the public; the deer were left unmolested, Her Majesty's remaining rights in the Forest were graciously surrendered to the Corporation, and Queen Elizabeth's Lodge made over to them. Part of the terms to which Her Majesty's Government had assented were that all reference to Epping Forest being struck out of the Bill, promoted by the Corporation, that Bill should be allowed to proceed; and it subsequently became law, under the title of the *Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878*; which has already borne its first fruits in enabling the Corporation to purchase and preserve, as open spaces the famed Burnham Beeches, Coulsdon Common, Wanstead Park, and West Ham Park. The Epping Forest Bill, when prepared, was brought in by Her Majesty's Government as a Public Bill; considerable opposition had to be encountered, and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, before whom the various questions were fought out. Upon the Bill coming back to the House of Commons, an attempt was made to give the Metropolitan Board of Works a representation in the management of the Forest, but the City Solicitor succeeded in defeating the attempt. With the steady support of Government the Bill passed through the Committee with but slight alteration, and ultimately received the Royal Assent on the 8th day of August, 1878. A subsequent Act, entitled the Epping Forest Act, 1880, extended the arbitrators powers for a period of two years, and contained provisions enabling the conservators during the existence of the arbitration to exchange portions of the Forest for other lands more beneficial to the public, etc. It was under these powers of exchange that the conservators acquired Wanstead Park, Fairmead Lodge, and about six acres of beautiful woodland at the rear of Fairmead Lodge, known as Hill Wood, so that there is now no enclosed land between Queen Elizabeth's Lodge at Chingford, and Paul's Nursery-ground at High Beech, a distance of nearly three miles. Other minor exchanges have also been effected, to the great improvement of the Forest boundary.

Considering that the litigation and disputing lasted over seven years, that the searches into records and documents extended over some centuries, that the witnesses who had to be found and examined numbered some hundreds, and bearing in mind the great array of opponents who were deeply moved to oppose the aim of the Corporation by pecuniary interests of great magnitude, the City necessarily incurred a large expenditure to insure success, which the Corporation defrayed by loans raised upon the credit of the City of London Grain Duty. The Compulsory Corn Metage was relinquished by the Corporation, and commuted by Act of Parliament into a small fixed duty on all grain brought into the Port of London, to be applied exclusively in the preservation of open spaces near the Metropolis.

The total number of orders made by the arbitrator was 787. Under some of those orders the Conservators purchased 1,842 a. 0 r. 23 p. The Corporation had purchased before the arbitration 3,554 a. 2 r. 34 p. That gives a total area of 5,396 a. 3 r. 17 p., which has become the property of the Conservators. To that must be added the balance gained by exchanges, namely, 134 acres, making a grand total of 5,530 a. 3 r. 17 p. of land, of which 5,347 a. 3 r. 37 p. forms Epping Forest proper, and 182 a. 3 r. 20 p. is comprised in Wanstead Park.

The total sum expended for the acquisition of the land and extinction of rights since the passing of the Act is £130,966 16s. 10d. Deduct amount received for quieting titles, grants of way leave, and land sold, £21,461 16s. 2d. Balance paid by the Conservators, £109,505 0s. 8d.

Various works and improvements have been also carried out in the shape of good roads, so as to give the public facilities for driving through the Forest; and one of these, when finished, will give a *green ride* not far short of twelve miles in length.

Well may the Corporation be congratulated upon the result of their interference, which has been to secure for the use of London for ever, the inestimable boon of a great natural Forest adjoining the Eastern boundary of the Metropolis, where the nature of the population most requires such a recreation ground.

## APPENDIX.—(E.)

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON ; ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE  
DURING TEN YEARS ENDING 1880.

	£	s.	d.
The total ordinary Expenses of the Magistracy } during that period amounted to . . . }	90,611	5	7
„ „ City's proportion of the Police } Expenses, etc. }	229,200	5	1
„ „ Expenses, maintenance, &c., } Pauper Lunatic Asylum }	7,456	4	10
„ „ Expenses of Prisons, viz.,			
„ „ „ Newgate . . . . .	45,162	3	3
„ „ „ City Prison, Holloway . .	79,423	17	3
„ „ „ Debtors Prison . . . . .	260	14	8
„ „ „ General Prison Expenses .	11,572	3	5
„ „ Administration of Justice . . .	77,171	19	7
„ „ Office of Coroner . . . . .	13,521	16	0
	£554,380	9	8
Total for ten years ending 1880 . .			

This is independent of an expenditure during the same period of upwards of £32,000 on erection of various Police Stations and Dwellings. It is independent, also, of the Expenses of the Civil Government of the City, such as allowance to the Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs, etc.; and the Expenses of Guildhall and the Law Courts, which latter alone makes a total item, during the period referred to, of £106,881 9s. 10d.

## IMPROVED DWELLINGS OF THE WAGE CLASSES.

The Corporation of London appear to have first directed their attention to the subject of Improved Dwellings for the Poor in the year 1851, *i.e.*, thirty-two years since, as on the 23rd of October, 1851, the Court of Common Council, on a report from their Improvement Committee, placed at the disposal of the Committee a sum of £42,469, for erecting Dwellings for the labouring poor. Various circumstances, however, delayed the execution of this laudable undertaking, but ground was acquired in the neighbourhood of Farringdon Road, and a contract was entered into in the year 1869, for the erection of four blocks of buildings, called "Corporation Buildings," at a cost, including

the site, of £54,568. Additions were subsequently made, raising the total cost to £59,783. These blocks accommodate 846 persons.

The Corporation in the years 1866-7, further appropriated two buildings, designed for hotels, at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, at Islington, adapting them for Lodging Houses for the artizan class, at a cost, including estimated value of site, of £33,000, and accommodating 160 persons.

The Corporation subsequently obtained powers, under the Acts for making the Holborn Valley Improvements, for acquiring land and erecting Dwellings for the Poor thereon. The amount so expended in the provision of the Dwellings, termed "Viaduct Buildings," including value of site, has been £13,023; the number of persons accommodated is 585. A report is now (December 18th, 1883) before the Court of Common Council from the Improvement Committee, recommending a further extension of erections for Artizans' Dwellings on vacant land belonging to the Corporation in and near Farringdon Road, at a cost of about £25,000, by the utilization of a bequest for the benefit of the poor, etc.

Since 1st of May, 1883, the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London (in anticipation of the receipt from the Regent's Canal and City and Docks Railway Company, of the purchase-money for the ground which had been cleared on the Golden Lane Site), contracted for and commenced the erection of Dwellings on the Petticoat Square Site, at a cost of £65,500, and the Commissioners are, at present, also engaged in completing various other similar schemes of improvement.

It is now about twenty years since Corporation Buildings were first tenanted, and it is a matter for sincere congratulation that since they were built there has been a large extension of the principle, the blocks of dwellings reared in various parts of the metropolis all apparently demonstrating that the results contemplated, namely, the reduction of the death-rate at the lowest cost, have been successfully achieved.

## APPENDIX.—(F.)

Return, dated 30th November, 1882, of "The Sums expended by the Corporation during the last ten years out of the City's Cash for purposes in which the Metropolis and adjacent Counties are, or have been, benefited or relieved from charges or rating by the action of the the Corporation."

	Total for Ten Years, 1872 to 1881.		
	£	s.	d.
(1.) Administration of Criminal Justice at the Central Criminal Court (in relief of County Rates)* . . . . .	60,941	18	11
(2.) High Bailiff, Judge, Steward, &c., for the Borough of Southwark (in relief of County Rates) . . . . .	4,802	11	8
(3.) Maintaining Free Public Library and Museum, including provision of Books, Salaries, Wages, and Expenses, including Architect's estimate of value of ground and interest on outlay for buildings . . . . .	74,517	14	10
(4.) Sanitary Expenses of the Port of London,† including Salaries and Wages, Hospital Ship "Rhin," and steam launch "Hygeia," &c. . . . .	20,493	0	2
(5.) Providing Open Spaces for the People, including Epping Forest, Wanstead Park, West Ham Park, Burnham Beeches, and the Commons of Coulsdon, Kenley, &c., in Surrey; the latter contracted for, but not paid for at date . . . . .	301,985	11	10
	7,000	0	0
(6.) Votes for Charitable Purposes, unconnected with the City . . . . .	29,618	10	9
(7.) Cost of inquiries and promoting Bills in Parliament for the better supply of Gas and Water for the Metropolis . . . . .	27,354	13	4
(8.) Cost of inquiry into the Supply of Fish for the Metropolis . . . . .	956	0	4
(9.) Cost of inquiry before the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Sewage Discharge . . . . .	10,000	0	0
Total for ten years, 1872 to 1881 . . . . .	£537,670	1	10

\* The area of jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court extends over a large district beyond the City; it is impracticable to separate the expenditure for the City from that of "the metropolis and adjacent counties."

† The sanitary authority extends over the whole Port, from the Isle of Grain, in Kent, to Teddington, Middlesex.

## APPENDIX.—(G.)

## FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

The "*lybrarye atte Gyldehalle*" was spoken of by Whittington early in the fifteenth century, and both he and William Bury were amongst its benefactors. After Whittington came John Carpenter, who not only presented several important works during his life-time, but gave the following directions in his Will, which was proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London, May 12th, 1442 :—

"If any good or rare books shall be found amongst the residue of my goods, which, by the discretion of Master William Lichfield and Reginald Pecoock may seem necessary to the *common library at Guildhall* for the profit of the students there, and those discoursing to the common people, then I will and bequeath that those books be placed by my executors and *chained* in that library," etc. (*Brewer's Life of Carpenter.*) The following extract from the Corporation Records refers to this ancient library ; *Letter Book K, fol. 39, July 4th. 1426* :—

"Upon the Petition of John Coventry, John Carpenter, and William Grove, the Executors of Richard Whittington and William Bury, the Custody of the New House or Library, which they had built, with the Chamber under, were placed at their disposal by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty." Stow, when writing of the building, afterwards called *Blackwell Hall*, says,—

"Adjoining this Chappell was sometyne a fayre and large *librarie*, furnished with Books pertaining to the Guildhall and Colledge :—These Books as it is said were in the raigne of Edward the Sixth, sent for by Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, with promise to be restored shortly. Men laded thence three carries (carts) with them. *but they were never returned*" (1552). What Somerset left of the Corporation Library was finally destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666. Enough, however, has been said to prove that, the City of London, in the matter of providing a library for the people, was in advance of the Government, which did not commence the formation of our present National Library, until upwards of three centuries after Whittington's time, namely in 1753.

The handsome structure of the present Free Library and Museum of the Corporation of London, adjoining the Guildhall, cost.

exclusive of the value of the land, above £50,000. This Library contains a complete collection of all works relating to the City of London, and the various departments of literature, science, and arts are also well represented. Its utility, and the admirable way in which it is conducted, are attested by a very large and ever increasing circle of students and general readers.

In the Corporation Museum are exhibited many relics of Roman London, and other interesting specimens of the Antiquities of London proper, through many centuries of time.

The cost of maintenance of the Free Library and Museum of the Corporation of London exceeds £5,000 *per annum*; the expense of erection and maintenance being entirely defrayed, not by levying a rate on the inhabitants, but out of the Corporation funds.

Some of the early books of the Corporation, such as the *Liber Custumarum* (1154–1171), and the *Liber Albus*, etc., are of the greatest historical value and importance. "There is no city in existence," says Mr. Riley, "in possession of a collection of archives so ancient and so complete as that belonging to the City of London, preserved in the Record Room at Guildhall. For nearly six centuries, in the sequence of Letter-Books, Journals, and Repertories, its officials have kept an unbroken record of all transactions and events, social, political, ecclesiastical, legal, military, naval, local, and municipal, in which, closely or remotely, the city in its corporate character has been interested. Throughout the chances and changes of this long and eventful course of time, its wars, its revolutions, its rebellions, its insurrections, its famines, its pestilences, and its conflagrations, to the lasting honour of the Corporation, these invaluable memorials of far distant ages have been preserved, comparatively unscathed."

## APPENDIX.—(H.)

## MARKETS.

Return dated 1st December, 1882, "of the capital sums expended by the Corporation towards the provision of Sites, Erection, and Enlargement of Markets for the Metropolis since the year 1849."

Year.	Name of Market.	Total Capital Expended.		
		£.	s.	d.
1849	{ Billingsgate Market, viz., Act of 1846 (Rebuilding) . }	29,981	10	10
1871 to 1880	{ Ditto, Act of 1871 (Enlarge- ment of Site and Extension) }	272,000	0	0
1852 to 1856 1866, 1867, 1875 to 1877	{ Metropolitan Cattle Market in Copenhagen Fields, Isling- ton: Site and Construction . }	504,842	6	6
1863-4, 1867 to 1869	{ London Central Meat Market: Site and Construction . }	962,000	0	0
1873-5-7	{ London Central Poultry and Provision Market: Site and Construction . . . }	319,573	17	6
1875 to 1882	{ London Central Fruit, Vege- table, and Flower Market, since converted by Act of 1882 into the Central Fish Market:* Site and Construc- tion . . . . . }	430,760	5	8
1870 to 1882	{ Foreign Cattle Market, Dept- ford: Site, Construction, and Additions . . . . }	281,394	0	1
1879-1880	{ Leadenhall Market: Rebuild- ing on Enlarged Site (to date) . . . . . }	143,226	18	1
	Total	2,943,778	18	8

\* Expenditure under that Act did not commence until 1882; it is included to date of this Return.

## APPENDIX.—(I.)

## PENSIONS.

For various considerations, such as length of service of officers or clerks under the Corporation, widows of Corporation officers, masters in the City of London School, etc., the Court of Common Council grants numerous pensions: *see* Return, showing that from the 8th of December, 1870, to the 10th of July, 1879, alone, pensions as follows were granted:—

Amount of Pension . . .	£200 per annum.
” ” . . .	150 ”
” ” . . .	150 ”
” ” . . .	200 ”
” ” . . .	260 ”
” ” . . .	40 ”
” ” . . .	1,000 ”
” ” . . .	100 ”
” ” . . .	300 ”
” ” . . .	80 ”
” ” . . .	300 ”
” ” . . .	60 ”
” ” . . .	190 ”
” ” . . .	120 ”
” ” . . .	300 ”
” ” . . .	140 ”
” ” . . .	1,000 ”
” ” . . .	1,500 ”
” ” . . .	160 ”
” ” . . .	110 ”
” ” . . .	900 ”
” ” . . .	150 ”
” ” . . .	75 ”
” ” . . .	150 ”
” ” . . .	220 ”
” ” . . .	10s. per week
” ” . . .	8s. ”
” ” . . .	100 per annum
” ” . . .	300 ”
” ” . . .	50 ”
” ” . . .	12s. per week
” ” . . .	75 per annum
” ” . . .	30 ”

## APPENDIX.—(J.)

The Court of Common Council having ordered a Return of the several Corporation Properties Leased to Members of this Court, such Return to be made so as to embrace the last twenty years, and to include :—

	Return.
1. The Freehold and Leasehold property bought by Members of the Court by the Corporation . . . . .	1. In the whole of the twenty years there is not a single case, except where property has been taken by the Corporation under compulsory powers, etc.
2. The Freehold Property sold to Members of the Corporation . . . . .	2. This Return comprises some property in Aldgate, sold to the Trustees of the United Jewish Synagogue, of which Mr. H. A. Isaacs is one of the Trustees ; but it is doubtful whether it comes within the Order of the Court, not being purchased by Mr. Isaacs in his private capacity.
3. The Leasehold Property let to Members by the Corporation . . . . .	3. In only thirty-two cases during the last twenty years has property been let to Members of the Corporation, being an average of 1·60 a year, and of those fourteen were let by tender, fifteen to occupiers, one a Renewable Lease, and the remaining two were let at uniform Rents with adjoining property . . . . . Out of 2,500 Lessees of the Corporation, only twenty-three are Members of the Court.*
4. The Leases and Agreements for Leases transferred by Members to other Persons . . . . .	4-5. During the last twenty years there have been 4,417 Leases transferred, and Under-Leases granted, but only twenty of that number have been granted or transferred to Members of the Court of Common Council.
5. The Leases and Under-Leases taken by Members of other Persons . . . . .	

See *Report* presented 17th March, 1881.

\* It is obvious that as the Corporation possess considerable Property in the City, and the Members are all engaged in business in the City, they must occasionally want to occupy the City Property.



X

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